THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 137. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis—Movement in Favor of General Grant for the Presidency.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—A serious conflagration was threatened this morning, involving property worth $300,000, by the breaking out of a fire in the saponifying room of Schaeffer's soap and candle factory, on Washington avenue and Twentieth street. It caught from a shovel of burning coals held under a candle-mould to melt out grease clogging the same, when the fat suddenly fell into the fire, blazed upward, and set others on fire. The alarm was given, and the main factory building quickly cut off by closing the iron doors. It was entirely saved, though the flames blazed with great fierceness from the building where the fire originated. The stock and machinery in this building were totally destroyed. Loss about $12,000. The insurance on the building, stock, and machinery of entire factory is nearly $100,000, divided among St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Eastern offices. The following are the Eastern companies:—Ætna, Hartford, $9000; Providence, Washington, $2500; Corn Exchange, $2500; Lamar, $5000; Manhattan, $3000; Insurance Company of North America, $3000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5000; Baltic, $2500; Home, of New Haven, $5000; Yonkers, $2500; City Fire, Hartford, $2500, and others. The main factory was in great danger, as well as the stables of the Lindell Railway Company beyond. The firemen worked with great energy, and subdued the fire with wonderful success.

A movement among the radicals in favor of General Grant is quietly in progress. Senator Henderson is at the head of it.

THE QUIMBY DIVORCE CASE.

A Prominent Physician Arrested for Seduction, Etc.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 6.

The Quimby divorce case having been commenced, its results are speedily following. An action at law was commenced at a late hour on Wednesday evening, in which Benjamin M. Quimby, the defendant in the divorce proceeding, is plaintiff. The defendant in the action is Dr. Stephen F. Fuller, of No. 283 State street. The action is on the case, and the damages are laid at $20,000. In aid of the proceeding a *capias* was issued, and the bail was fixed at $2500, to be, in pursuance of the statute, doubled by the Sheriff, making the sureties to be in the sum of $5000. The Doctor was arrested late on Wednesday, and had not given bail last evening.

The affidavit made in the case by Mr. Quimby develops his supposed cause of action, as it does, perhaps, also, in part, the nature of the answer he will interpose in the proceeding commenced against him by his wife. He alleges that he married Gertrude A. Reynolds, his present wife, in this city, on the 17th day of August, 1863, and resided with her as her husband until the 8th day of November last, having issue of the marriage one boy, now nearly three years of age. He says that during June, of 1866, the defendant, a physician, came to this city to reside, taking up his lodgings at the Orient House, in this city, in the vicinity of plaintiff's residence. They became acquainted soon after this, it is alleged, and some time in the month of August, 1866, having confidence in the professional skill and integrity of Dr. Fuller, he employed him as family physician.

Dr. Fuller is represented to be a married man, and the father of two children. These, the plaintiff says, came on a visit to Chicago in September or October, 1866, remaining here until the following March, when they left, as his best information is, having once since visited here for a short period of time. Mr. Quimby states that during October his wife being in ill health, Dr. Fuller commenced treating her professionally, continuing to be her physician, and in such capacity frequently calling at defendant's house, until the 18th day of October last. During this time he had confidence in the physician's honor and integrity, as well as in his professional skill, not until subsequently, and that very lately, becoming aware that her affections had been alienated from him, though during the last portion of the period her conduct seemed strange to him.

On the 8th day of November, he proceeds to say, his wife, on her own accord and without his consent, as well as without a cause, but at the instigation of Fuller and confederates of his left the house of her husband, and has not since returned; causing a bill of complaint to be filed in the Superior Court against him, falsely charging him with having at divers times since their marriage committed adultery with Jane E. Reynolds, the mother of his wife, and praying for divorce. In this connection he asserts that he has always well and faithfully observed his marriage obligations.

In conclusion the plaintiff states that Fuller, as the physician of Mrs. Quimby, sought to and did alienate her affections from her husband, and consummated the seduction by adultery, charged to have been committed during June and July last, in this city and at Belvidere.

THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Excursion to the Great Pacific Railroad Tunnel.

SUMMIT OF SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS, Dec. 7.—The members of the Legislature and the Sacramento and San Francisco pioneers were taken up on a special excursion to-day over the Central Pacific Railroad beyond the summit of the Sierras, through the great Summit tunnel, seven thousand and forty-two feet above the sea. Politics and places were forgotten, and Democrats and Republicans alike rejoiced as Californians and Americans over the greatest railroad engineering triumph of modern times. Look out for Western progress when the bell of the locomotive rings a continuous industrial chime across the continent.

VIRGINIA.

Caucus of Radical Delegates to the Convention—The Test Oath.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—I learn from Richmond to-night that at a caucus of the radical members of the Convention, held in Hunnicutt's Hall last night, it was decided to subject the members of the Convention to the ordeal of the Congressional test oath adopted in 1862. This will probably be brought up during the session of Monday. It is understood that should any of the radicals be affected by this, the oath will be so far modified as to suit them. In case this oath is demanded, the entire conservative delegation will probably retire.

An Amusing Elopement—Going to Weldon for a Loaf of Bread.

A bridal party passed through this city from Richmond, a few evenings ago, *en route* for Weldon, under "peculiar circumstances." The couple, it seems, have been loving desperately hard for some time past, but the cruel parents of the young lady put their veto on the match. The consequence was an elopement was planned, to take place on the afternoon of the 4th instant. The hour and place for the two to meet were fixed; but the young lady being a little timid, remained at home until the time was almost up, anxiously cogitating an excuse to "git up and git." Just in the nick of time, her mother told her to go out and get a loaf of bread, and never was a loaf of bread so opportunely wanted. Donning her shawl and bonnet, off she went, met her lover, and the two went steaming away to Weldon, where they were duly united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They returned to Richmond on the next train, the bride taking along with her a loaf of bread. Arrived at home, she delivered the bread and introduced her husband. The old folks made a virtue of necessity, gave the young couple a wedding supper, and the following morning the marriage was duly announced in the papers thus:—

MARRIED.

By the Rev. T. G. Low, Halifax, N. C., on the 4th instant, HENRY VANCE to Miss BELLESTRIDER, all of the city of Richmond.

—*Petersburg (Va.) Express.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Election Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Brewster.—This morning the contested election case came up again. Conrad Brown, a witness who was subpœnaed to appear at the former session, but failed to come, was brought in and stated that he did not think he was required, and that the officers were joking with him. Officer Cullen stated he had heard the subpœna read to him. Brown was fined $10 for refusing to obey the subpœna.

Conrad Brown sworn, examined by Mr. Mann—Your name is Conrad Brown? Yes, sir. Did you live at No. 718 Shippen street? Yes, sir, and I moved to across the street to the opposite side. You still live where you moved? Yes, I live there yet.

Barney Shields sworn—I live at No. 833 Shippen street; I have lived there about eighteen months; before that I lived in Ireland; I lived in Ireland till 1866, when I came here; on the list of voters, No. 804 Shippen street, is Barney Shields; on the list of taxables is Barney Shields, No. 833 Shippen street; I have seen James McGrath; I don't know when he came from Ireland; I think in this year; he came to Shippen street within this year; I knew him in Ireland, and left him behind me; the list of voters contained the name of James McGrath, at No. 833 Shippen street.

Matthew McCaw sworn—I am a citizen of the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; I have been living in the division over twelve years, and in the ward forty-five years; I was at the polls on election day all day; I stood sometimes at the window, sometimes a little way off; I can't say much about it; every one that came voted without hindrance; our books outside were taken away; the Judge's book was under his hat; I saw no Bible put out; every one who came up voted; I saw no examinations made of voters; Mr. Moore made an effort to, and was threatened with loss of life; within the last twelve years no improvements have been made.

Cross-examined—I did vote; had no difficulty, cannot give name of a single illegal voter; a Mr. Allen was assessed in our street, and he never lived there; Mr. Allen lived at No. 60; John McBride voted, who lived next door to me at one time, but he has moved away.

Philip Madden sworn—I believe I was judge of the election; I was there part of the day; I have lived in the Division 8 or 9 years; I don't know any John Price living in the Division now; I can't swear any such person was living in the Division on election day; I know a great many men in the Ward, but can't place their names; there is a Wilson in Shippen street, between Seventh and Eighth, and one below Sixth street; I know many a man, good voters, by eye-sight; I stated I know nothing of the list; I can't tell who I know by the list; I can't read.

William D. Moore sworn—I was at the polls on election day; I went about 8 o'clock in the morning; I was there in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; I took a blank book from Mr. Campbell; at that time a party came up, and as their names were called a party inside called out "All right!" about 5 o'clock the book was taken away; some one, very prominent, asked why don't you get so and so, a party went off and brought one; shortly afterwards another one came of the same name; they said one was a father and the other a son; a person I understood to be Mr. McCune said if I didn't go away he'd come out and put a head on me; the book was taken from me.

Cross-examined—We had a book of some 123 voters; a number came up and voted without being asked; I do not think my life was threatened; the election was very quiet in the morning; a gentleman inside shook his head at me, from which I inferred he would be in danger if he interfered; no one was challenged; a young man came to vote on age, and the parties called inside that it was all right before the person was challenged; my book was taken away about ten minutes before the polls closed.

Mr. John F. Shermer—I am a Building Inspector; have been five years; I live No. 912 Lombard street; it adjoins Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; I am familiar with the Division; I find in that Division three stores, two shops, two stables, and eleven new dwellings have been erected since June, 1855.

Cross-examined—I think some babies have been born there since 1855; I suppose they have not yet become of age.

Mr. Mann produced a paper showing the increase of the Democratic vote in the Fourth Ward since 1854. In that year it was 165, and in 1867 it had increased to 418, without improvements in the Ward to warrant such an increase.

Mr. Reed urged the impropriety of admitting it as testimony.

Judge Allison said that such a course of testimony was not admissible, on the ground of uncertainty.

Mr. Reeves sworn—A list of voters and judge's certificate of the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward were left at the Office. District Attorney Mann opened the box containing the books and papers of the election for the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward, and took out the hourly returns and the window book, and stated that 16 names had been added to the book; the letter "v," denoting voting, is before 166; the number of voters is 360.

Mr. Walkinshaw sworn—I compared the list of voters with list of taxables and found 111 not assessed; I marked names where there was a difference.

Hugh Riley sworn—I live at No. 607 Bedford street; I have lived there since 8th of October, 1866; I have heard of Martin Powers, but don't know him; Martin Powers has not lived at No. 607 Bedford street since I lived there; I understood he lived next door, but he was not there when I came.

Cross-examined—I do not know as ever I saw him; I did not know him.

John Moon sworn—I live at No. 737 Bedford street.

Patrick Maynes sworn—I live at No. 713 Shippen street; I know John Gallagher; he rents shop adjoining my house; he boards in St. Mary street below Eighth.

Mr. Mann stated to the court that he had proved John Gallagher was assessed at No. 713 Shippen street, and that he voted, but that he lived in St. Mary's street.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Thomas Cuffy pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Edward G. Desher pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Thomas Murphy was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning a session was taken up in the trial of John Bartol, upon a charge of maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a sugar refinery, in the vicinity of Wharton street and Passyunk road, which, by its furious pounding and beating, disturbs the neighborhood by night and by day, so that it is very disagreeable to live there. The case is yet on trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, U. S. District Attorneys.—The United States *vs.* Charles Cook. This was a criminal prosecution upon a charge of passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes. The evidence was that the defendant, a German, one night in October went to Edward Boyle's tavern, No. 316 Callowhill street, bought a glass of porter, and gave in payment a two dollar note. He received his change and went away. Several evenings afterwards he returned, bought another glass of porter, gave a two dollar note, received his change, and went away; and on another evening did the same thing.

Boyle offered the three notes in payment of a debt, and was told they were counterfeit; he examined them, and found that they were all of the same issue and bore the same number; he afterwards told the defendant what had occurred, and the latter redeemed one of the notes, but not having the money for the redemption of the other two, and not being able at the time to find a friend from whom to borrow the money, he was placed in the custody of an officer. On trial.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Jury trials were begun this morning. The defaulting jurors were fined $100 each, and the Court directed writs to be issued to the Sheriff for the immediate collection of the money.

Edwin A. Hoskins and Anna Maria, his wife, in right of said Anna Maria *vs.* Sylvester Layer and Anna M. Moore and Elizabeth H. Shields, admitted to defend as landlords of said Sylvester Layer. An action of ejectment to try the title to certain property.

The owner of the property died intestate and without issue and plaintiffs claimed the right title to it under the intestate law, Mrs. Hoskins being the mother of the intestate. The defense asked for a nonsuit, on the ground that Francis Hindman was the first purchaser of the property; that Mrs. Hoskins was not of his blood; and under the intestate law, she not being of the blood of the first purchaser, could not claim it. A nonsuit was entered. Gallagher and Arundel for plaintiffs; S. C. Perkins for defendants.

Louisa Auker *vs.* The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action for damages for the death of Herman Auker, the plaintiff's son, who was killed through the alleged negligence of the defendants. On the night of September 21, 1864, two trains collided on the defendant's road, beyond Harrisburg, and a number of persons were killed. It was alleged that the shock of the collision broke the gas-pipes in the night cars, and the gas filled the cars, caught fire and communicated the fire to the cars themselves. The cars were locked, so that many inmates could not escape, and consequently some were killed by fire, others by suffocation, and the remains of all burned to ashes.

The plaintiff's son, then a soldier in the army, was in one of the cars, on his way home on a furlough; and since that night he has not been heard of or seen, and the only conclusion is that he was then killed.

Jacob Bucker was first called to the stand, and he testified that the plaintiff was his sister; that Herman Bucker was her son, and a soldier in the war; and that he had not been heard of since 1864.

On cross-examination the witness stated, that the plaintiff was named Keller, and that her husband, Keller, was still living.

Upon this latter fact counsel for defendants said to the Court that he hardly thought it worth while to go on with the case. Counsel for plaintiff asked leave to amend their declaration by substituting the name Louisa Keller for Louisa Auker. This was granted, and upon application of counsel for defendants the case was continued. F. F. Brightly and F. C. Brightly for plaintiff; Theodore Cuyler for defendants.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Stocks very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅝; Reading, 95½; Canton Company, 45¼; Erie Railroad, 72; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¼; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 115¾; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 95½; Hudson River, 130¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 104¾; do. 1865, 105¾; Ten-forties, 107¾; Seven-thirties, 105. Gold, 136¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unaltered.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia is in session.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Proposed Modification of the Reconstruction Laws—The Philadelphia Revenue Board—Appointments—The Anti-Contraction Bill and its Effect on Trade, Etc.

Appointment.

It is reported that John Hancock, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Deputy Collector under General Steadman, at New Orleans, and will leave soon to enter on his duties.

The Philadelphia Revenue Board.

Postmaster Bingham, and Chambers McKibben, Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, have tendered their resignations as members of the Internal Revenue Board at Philadelphia. The opinion prevails here that the Board will be discontinued soon.

A Philadelphian Appointed Treasury Agent.

C. M. Donovan, late State Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in the South, and will operate at Memphis and New Orleans. His appointment was made upon the recommendation of Senator Buckalew and Hon. James Campbell.

The Senatorial Caucus.

The Senate caucus, which has under consideration the propriety of making a change in the Sergeant-at-Arms, will meet again to-morrow morning. The friends of General Burbridge are confident that he will eventually be selected to succeed George T. Brown, the present incumbent. If this succeeds, it is thought Senators will not stop there, but that other changes in the elective officers will be made.

Good for Trade.

The settlement of the impeachment question and the stoppage of contraction by Secretary McCulloch will, it is thought by shrewd observers here, produce great activity in various branches of trade, and cause a rise in all good interest-paying securities. The passage of the House bill, on Saturday, to repeal the act authorizing McCulloch to retire four millions monthly, by such a decisive majority, indicates its certain passage in the Senate, which will stop contraction by law, and not leave it discretionary with the Secretary to contract or not at pleasure hereafter.

Effect of the Defeat of the Impeachment Question.

The defeat of the impeachment proposition has caused deep feeling between the two wings of the Republican party, and bitter recrimination has been indulged by some of the extreme radicals towards those Republicans who voted with the Democrats against impeachment. The Chase men declare that the Grant Republicans were afraid to meet the issue squarely, but labored to defeat the majority report, as its adoption was considered unfavorable to the Grant programme. In order to reconcile both parties, it is not improbable that Senator Drake's resolution, or something similar, censuring the President for defiant language in his late Message, may be passed by both Houses, as it is thought this will act as a salve to the wounded feelings of the impeachers, and restore harmony to the party. Some of those who at first were opposed to a resolution of censure, on the ground that it was going out of the sphere of Congress to censure a coordinate branch of the Government, are now favorable to it, as they argue that Congress has as good a right to censure the President as he has to censure and condemn the acts of Congress, which he did so unsparingly in his last Message.

Troubles of a Customs Collector.

Collector Cake arrived here this morning. He comes at the request of Secretary McCulloch on matters connected with the administration of his office.

Modification of the Reconstruction Bills.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the leading Republicans in both Houses of Congress to modify in some degree the Reconstruction acts, but not to abandon in the slightest degree the general principles on which these acts were based. One of the modifications proposed is to make a majority of the votes cast in future elections sufficient to adopt the constitutions which may be presented to the people; and in this way it is thought all the unreconstructed States will be represented before the present session of Congress adjourns.

Another change which finds much favor is the enfranchisement of a considerable number of those now disfranchised under existing laws, as it is known that many of these parties, who comprise some of the leading men of the South, will warmly advocate reconstruction on the Congressional plan, if some concessions of this kind are made.

Impeachment—Details of the Vote, and Analysis by State Delegations—An Interesting Statement for Reference.

The following table will show exactly how the representatives of each State and party in Congress voted upon the Impeachment question, and how the Republican party was divided in that vote:—

MAINE.

Yeas—Lynch, Rep.—1.

Nays—Perham, Rep.; Blaine, Rep.; Pike, Rep.; Peters, Rep.—4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Yeas—Ela, Rep.; Stevens, Rep.—2.

Nays—Benton—1.

VERMONT.

Nays—Woodbridge, Smith, Poland—3.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Yeas—Boutwell, Rep.; Butler, Rep.—2.

Nays—Banks, Rep.; Washburn, Rep.; Hooper, Rep.; Ames, Rep.; Eliot, Rep.; Baldwin, Rep.; Dawes, Rep.—7.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nays—Dixon, Rep.—1.

CONNECTICUT.

Nays—Starkweather, Rep.; Hubbard, Dem.; Hotchkiss, Dem.; Barnum, Dem.—4.

NEW YORK.

Yeas—Churchill, Rep.; Kelsey, Rep.; Ward, Rep.—3.

Nays—Bailey, Rep.; Brooks, Dem.; Chanler, Dem.; Ferriss, Rep.; Fields, Rep.; Griswold, Rep.; Hulburd, Rep.; Humphrey, Dem.; Ketcham, Rep.; Laflin, Rep.; Lincoln, Rep.; Marvin, Rep.; McCarthy, Rep.; Pruyn, Dem.; Robertson, Rep.; Robinson, Dem.; Stewart, Dem.; Taber, Dem.; Van Aernam, Rep.; Van Wyck, Rep.—24.

NEW JERSEY.

Nays—Halsey, Rep.; Hill, Rep.; Haight, Dem.; Sitgreaves, Dem.—4.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Yeas—Broomall, Rep.; Covode, Rep.; Kelley, Rep.; Mercur, Rep.; Myers, Rep.; O'Neill, Rep.; Stevens, Rep.; Williams, Rep.; Wilson, Rep.—9.

Nays—Boyer, Dem.; Getz, Dem.; Glossbrenner, Dem.; Koontz, Rep.; Lawrence, Rep.; Miller, Rep.; Moorhead, Rep.; Randall, Dem.; Taylor, Rep.; Van Auken, Dem.; Woodward, Dem.—11.

DELAWARE.

Nays—Nicholson, Dem.—1.

MARYLAND.

Yeas—Thomas, Rep.—1.

Nays—Archer, Dem.; McCullough, Dem.; Stone, Dem.; Phelps, Dem.—4.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Nays—Hubbard, Rep.; Polsley, Rep.—2.

OHIO.

Yeas—Ashley, Rep.; Clarke, Rep.; Eckley, Rep.; Lawrence, Rep.; Schenck, Rep.—5.

Nays—Bingham, Rep.; Buckland, Rep.; Cary, Ind.; Eggleston, Rep.; Garfield, Rep.; Hamilton, Rep.; Morgan, Dem.; Mungen, Dem.; Plants, Rep.; Spalding, Rep.; Van Trump, Dem.; Welker, Rep.; Wilson, Rep.—13.

INDIANA.

Yeas—Coburn, Rep.; Hunter, Rep.; Julian, Rep.; Orth, Rep.; Shanks, Rep.; Williams, Rep.—6.

Nays—Holman, Dem.; Kerr, Dem.; Niblack, Dem.; Washburn, Rep.—4.

MICHIGAN.

Yeas—Trowbridge, Rep.—1.

Nays—Beaman, Rep.; Ferry, Rep.; Driggs, Rep.; Upson, Rep.—4.

KENTUCKY.

Nays—Adams, Dem.; Beck, Dem.; Colladay, Dem.; Grover, Dem.; Knott, Dem.—5.

ILLINOIS.

Yeas—Bromwell, Rep.; Cullom, Rep.; Farnsworth, Rep.; Harding, Rep.; Judd, Rep.; Logan, Rep.—6.

Nays—Baker, Dem.; Burr, Dem.; Cook, Rep.; Ingersoll, Rep.; Marshall, Dem.; Ross, Dem.; Washburne, Rep.—7.

WISCONSIN.

Yeas—Cobb, Rep.; Hopkins, Rep.; Paine, Rep.—3.

Nays—Eldridge, Dem.; Washburn, Rep.; Sawyer, Rep.—3.

MINNESOTA.

Yeas—Donnelly, Rep.—1.

IOWA.

Yeas—Price, Rep.; Loughridge, Rep.—2

Nays—Allison, Rep.; Dodge, Rep.; Hubbard, Wilson, Rep.—4.

MISSOURI.

Yeas—Anderson, Rep.; Gravely, Rep.; Loan, Rep.; McClurg, Rep.; Newcomb, Rep.; Pile, Rep.; Van Horn, Rep.—7.

Nays—Benjamin, Rep.—1.

TENNESSEE.

Yeas—Arnell, Rep.; Maynard, Rep.; Mullins, Rep.; Nunn, Rep.; Stokes, Rep.; Trimble, Rep.—6.

Nays—Hawkins, Rep.—1.

CALIFORNIA.

Yeas—Higby, Rep.—1.

Nays—Axtell, Dem.; Johnson, Dem.—2.

NEVADA.

Nays—Ashley, Rep.—1.

KANSAS.

Yeas—Clarke, Rep.—1.

Total—For impeachment, 57 Republicans; against, 66 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

ABSENTEES.

Rhode Island—Mr. Jenckes, Rep.—1.

New York—Messrs. Cornell, Pomeroy, Selye, and Van Horn, Reps.; and Wood, Fox, Morrissey, and Barnes, Dems.—8.

New Jersey—Mr. Moore, Rep.—1.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Cake, Finney, Morrell, and Scofield, Reps.—4.

Michigan—Mr. Blair, Rep.—1.

Michigan—Mr. Windom, Rep.—1.

West Virginia—Mr. Kitchen, Rep.—1.

Oregon—Mr. Mallory, Rep.—1.

Nebraska—Mr. Taffe, Rep.—1.

Illinois—Mr. Raum, Rep.—1.

Massachusetts—Mr. Mitchell, Rep.—1.

Total absent, 21—of whom 19 are counted against impeachment and 2 for it.

It will be observed from the foregoing analysis that in but four States did the impeachers have a majority of the delegation, viz.:—New Hampshire, Indiana, Tennessee, and Missouri. In the delegations from the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin, a majority of Republicans voted for it.

The Jaffa Colonists.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States steamer Swatara will be read with interest:—

"The American colony at Jaffa is gradually dispersing. The Quaker City took off several, and a sufficient sum was subscribed on board this vessel to send one family home. This was not done on account of any very great sympathy on our part for any of the people, but because all the members of this family were, and had been sick, and we did not like the idea of leaving them to die in a strange land, or beg of the Arabs.

"Elder Adams, the apostle of this Church, and founder of the colony, joined the party of officers who visited Jerusalem, and made such an unfavorable impression on them by his own statement of affairs as to satisfy us all that he was no enthusiast, but a common swindler, who hoped to establish a rival colony to that of Salt Lake. He is a common fellow, a prototype of the Mormon elder. I can scarcely conceive it possible that any intelligent men could have surrendered themselves so completely to his guidance.

"People who never would have paid their pew rent at home without taking a receipt, appear to have blindly placed the whole of their means in his hands, without any vouchers, articles of association, or means of controlling its disposition. They assert that they believed the second advent of Christ was about to take place, and even those who did not believe this were of opinion that the ancient fertility of Palestine was about to be restored by some revolution of nature, and they wished to be on hand when the distribution of farms and town lots took place. This is absolutely the explanation given to me by two of the most intelligent of the colonists, one of them a supporter and the other an opponent of Mr. Adams. They have been severely punished.

"Cretan affairs remain in the same unsatisfactory state; the real revolutionary government of Crete is established here in Lyra, and I am informed that they will not accept any concessions or compromises offered by the Ottoman Government. The removal of the families and the assistance they receive through blockade runners will, undoubtedly, enable them to continue the revolution so long as they are permitted to entertain hopes of foreign intervention."

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 9—Noon.—Despatches from China report the tea market as firmer. The exports to November have reached 87,000 lbs.

LONDON, Dec. 9—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 92 13-16; United States Five-twenties, 70 15-16; Erie Railroad, 47⅞; Illinois Central Railroad, 88½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9—Noon.—United States bonds, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—Noon.—The Cotton market opened quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Prices are unaltered.

Breadstuffs—The market opened dull. Corn is quoted at 46s. 6d. for Western mixed. Other articles are unchanged.

Arrival of the Nebraska.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9—Noon.—The steamer Nebraska, from New York on the 26th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The Court of Inquiry formed for the purpose of trying the cases of certain members of the 6th and 8th Regiments of the Maryland National Guard, charged with offering an indignity to Governor Swann, on the occasion of the late parade of the 15th of October, has concluded its labors, and the findings have been made public, as follows:—For gross violation of military discipline, and unsoldier-like conduct, the 6th and 8th Regiments, Second Brigade, First Division, Maryland National Guards, are hereby publicly reprimanded.

The officers of Companies D, E, and G, 8th Regiment Maryland National Guards, are hereby dishonorably dismissed the service.

The enlisted men of said companies are hereby dishonorably discharged the service.

The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has approved the proceedings.

CHARLES DICKENS IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. World.

On Saturday evening the great master of English fiction, Charles Dickens, reached this city from Boston by the 7·30 train, which left Boston at 11 A. M. on Saturday. On leaving the train Mr. Dickens proceeded directly to the Westminster Hotel, corner of Sixteenth street and Irving Place, where his name and that of his suite were registered by Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Dickens. Mr. Dickens looked aged and worn, and was attired in a plain travelling suit of the finest British manufacture. Mr. Dickens was accompanied by Mr. Osgood, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, Mr. Richard Kelly, a personal friend, and two servants. Mr. Dolby, his agent, also remained at the hotel during the night. After going to his room and washing himself, Mr. Dickens descended in evening costume to the dinner-table, where a number of late diners curiously observed the movements of the great novelist. Mr. Dickens partook of a bounteous and succulent repast in a quiet manner, and remained at the table for exactly fifty-three minutes. Then Mr. Dickens ascended to his room and had a conference with Mr. Dolby and his chief servant, and retired to rest after the windows of his room had been safely fastened from the interior. During the evening there was no excitement at or near the hotel, and very few persons were aware of the arrival of this truly great novelist. At an early hour Mr. Dickens arose, clothed himself comfortably, and had another conference with his agent, after which breakfast was discussed quietly and without any demonstration on the part of Mr. Dickens' fellow-boarders. It may be, perhaps, interesting to state that Mr. Dickens did not attend any church yesterday morning, but remained indoors until the afternoon, when Mr. Dickens, refreshed, after his comfortable nap and breakfast, ventured around as far as Steinway Hall, together with his agent and the doorkeeper whom Mr. Dickens has brought from England to take the tickets during his readings. This precaution prevents the admission of so many dead-heads, who would certainly gain admission through the local doorkeepers. Mr. Dickens and his agent went all through Steinway Hall, looking at the seats, going upon the stage, examining the doors, the ceilings, and trying the acoustic properties by shouting to his agent, who kept away in the farthest part of the hall. Mr. Dickens then inquired how many persons the hall would hold, and was informed that it would comfortably seat 2500 persons, besides giving standing room to a great many more, who would be certain to listen to the readings of the great English novelist with all the more pleasure from being compelled to stand during the side-splitting jokes, in the Pickwick reading particularly. Mr. Dickens then returned to his hotel, perfectly satisfied with the hall in which he is to give his first reading. Several gentlemen left their cards during the afternoon, but only two or three were admitted to the privacy of his rooms. Mr. Dickens dined in the evening, partaking lightly of the food set before him, and returning, as usual, to his suite of rooms, which are numbered on the hotel register 49, 50, 51. Great writers, poets, thinkers, soldiers and statesmen, all have their likes and dislikes, and our reporter was informed by a person who had an opportunity of observing Mr. Dickens closely that he did not use mustard during the entire time occupied by him in eating his dinner. This is a singular fact and worthy of note. Mr. Dickens refused all invitations to go out or visit yesterday, and will continue to do so to-day. There are a great number of persons who are but too eager to annoy distinguished strangers with undesired and obtrusive civilities, which a gentleman of Mr. Dickens' standing is positively forced to decline. The numerous Jenkinses and Jefferson Bricks of the New York press will not have any opportunity to chronicle every movement of Mr. Dickens during his stay in New York, as that gentleman has decided to keep strictly secluded. We understand that until a late hour last evening Mr. Dickens read the "Christmas Carol" and the "Trial Scene, from Pickwick," as he does all his selections before appearing in the presence of an audience, to perfect himself in his part. The "Christmas Carol" and "Pickwick" will be read by him to-night at Steinway Hall. Mr. Dickens retired to bed at a late hour last night, and will arise at an early hour this morning.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—Colonel W. P. Little, a most prominent business man of East Saginaw, died this morning.

The photograph gallery over Frisbee & Co.'s dry goods store was discovered to be on fire on Saturday night. Frisbee's valuable stock of silks was badly damaged by water. Loss probably $38,000. Insured in Eastern companies.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 9, 1867.

—The public is just now congratulating itself on the fortunate appointment of General Schenck, of Ohio, as Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, to the slight of Messrs. Hooper and Garfield. Both the latter gentlemen, on Saturday, voted against the bill prohibiting further contraction, thus severing themselves completely, on this most important topic, from a majority of the House and the country. As the chairmanship of this committee is the most influential position in the House, the Speaker should be thanked for not giving it to a gentleman who is so severed from the prevailing opinion on the fundamental financial issue of the day.

—The statement of the condition of the national debt, made public this morning, reveals only what has already been made known by the reports of the Secretary and Comptroller. The following comparison of the totals, as shown by the reports on November 1 and at present, exhibits correctly the condition of the Treasury:—

	Nov. 1.	*Dec. 1.*
Debt bearing coin interest	$1,778,110,992	$1,840,367,892
Debt bearing currency interest	416,768,640	379,292,460
Matured debt not presented for payment	18,237,540	14,178,364
Debt bearing no interest	402,385,677	405,543,857
Total debt	$2,625,501,848	$2,639,382,573
Coin	$111,540,317	$100,690,646
Currency	22,458,081	37,486,175
	$133,998,398	$138,176,821
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,491,504,450	$2,501,205,752

By this it will be seen that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $62,256,900. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $47,476,180. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $4,059,175. The debt bearing no interest has increased $3,158,180, making an increase in the total debt of $13,879,725. The amount of coin in the Treasury has decreased $849,672; the amount of currency increased $15,028,095—making an increase of the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, $9,701,302.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government loans there was very little movement. 101⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 104⅝ for June 7·30s; 107¼ for '62 5-20s; 104⅝ for '64 5-20s; 105¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅝ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95@95½, no change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 47⅞@47⅞, an advance of ⅛; Philadelphia and Erie at 27⅞@28, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49⅝, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51@51¼, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 23⅛@23⅝, an advance of ⅛. 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56⅞ for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 63½ for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 52 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 105 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 69½ for City; 60 for Union; and 115 for Central National.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅛; 11 A. M., 136⅞; 12 M., 136⅞; 1 P. M., 136⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$150 U S 7-30s..Je.......104⅜
abt $4500 City 6s, O..-ev
cit..c&p.. 96
$200 City 6s, N...c&p.. 99
$1000 do..N..c&p.c 98¾
$500 Harrisb'g 6s....... 90
$3500 do......s5wn.. 90
4 sh C& Am R.........126
20 do..............126
100 sh Phil & E....b30.. 28
84 do.............. 28
100 do.......s60.. 27¾
100 do.......b30.. 28
100 do.......b60.. 28
100 sh Cata Prf.......... 23⅝
100 do........s30.. 23⅜
100 do........s30.. 23⅝
100 do........s30.. 23⅝
900 do..........ls.. 23⅝
200 do.....ls.s30.. 23⅝
200 do..............c. 23⅝
100 sh Read..........s30.. 47⅞
100 do........b30.. 47·94
100 do.....s30wn.. 47⅞
800 do.....ls.b30.. 47·94
100 do........s60.. 47·81
100 do.............c.. 47⅞
100 do........b30.. 47⅞
200 do.............. 47·81
100 do.............. 47⅞
100 do........s30.. 47⅞
100 do........s10.. 47·81
500 do........s10.. 47·81
500 do..........s5.. 47⅞
200 do.............. 47⅞
100 do.............. 47⅞
10 sh Leh N stk........ 30½
100 do.............. 30½
68 do.......... ls.. 30½
1 sh Leh V R......s5.. 51
40 sh Penna R......ls.. 49⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 104⅝@104⅞; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1867, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅝@101⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅞@105; do., July, 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅝; do., October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 136⅞@136⅞. Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 136⅞@136⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 104⅝@104⅞; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do. July, 1867, 107⅝@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅞@105; 3d series, 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119½; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112½; old 5-20s, 107⅛@107⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅞@105⅛; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108; 10-40s, 101⅝@101⅞; 7·30s, June, 104⅞@105; do., July, 104⅞@105. Gold, 136⅞@137.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—The Flour Market continues very dull, and prices of desirable grades are well maintained. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who have been purchasing to supply immediate wants. Sales of 500 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·25; extras at $8·50@9·25; Northwestern extra family at $9·75@10·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $10·75@12; and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. 150 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat Market for prime quality, and the demand for this description is good, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 3500 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $2·50, and common and fair at $2@2·40. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·75. Corn is in moderate request at full prices. Sales of old yellow at $1·40@1·43; 1500 bushels new yellow at $1·08; 400 bushels old Western mixed at $1·30, and some new Western mixed at $1·25@1·30. Oats remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@73c.

1500 bushels two-rowed New York Barley sold at $1·62. Nothing doing in Malt.

Whisky—We quote common at 27@30c. per gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, and prices were rather firmer. About 2100 head arrived, and sold at 8½@9¼c. ₩ lb. gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c. for fair to good do.; and 4@6c. ₩ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

65 head R. Mayne, Virginia, 5@6¼, gross.
39 " McClure & Dengler, Chester co., 6@8, gross.
55 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gross.
130 " P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@8¾, gross.
69 " James S. Kirk, Chester co., 7¾@8¾, gross.
100 " James McFillen, Chester co., 8@9, gross.
53 " E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9, gross.
57 " Uhlman & Buchan, Western, 8@9, gross.
92 " Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., 7@9.
10 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9 gross.
40 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@8¼, gr.
90 " H. Chain, Western, 5@7½, gross.
100 " John Smith & Bro., Western, 6@9, gross.
75 " J. & L. Frank, Western, 6½@8½, gross.
111 " Frank Schamburg, Western, 7@8½, gross.
70 " Hape & Co., Chester co., 7¼@8½, gross.
60 " Blum & Co., Western, 6@6½, gross.
42 " Steinburg, Western, 5@7, gross.
20 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7½@8½, gross.
44 " J. Clemson, Western, 6@6¼, gross.
110 " D. Branson, Chester county, 6@8, gross.
89 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6@9, gross.
37 " J. Cochran, Chester county, 6@8¼, gross.
43 " Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7@8½, gross.
84 " A. Kimble, Chester co., 7@8½, gross.
18 " L. Haran, Delaware, 4@7½, gross.
40 " Chas. Duffy, Western, 4¼@5½, gross.
127 " John McArdle, Delaware, 6¼@8, gross.
31 " D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 4@7¼, gross.
46 " J. Seldonridge, Chester county, 8½@10, gross.
15 " J. All, Western, 6@7, gross.
20 " S. L. Kelter, Western Pa., 4@5, gross.
13 " R. McFarlin, Western, 6@8½ gross.
23 " J. Latta, Chester co., 6@8¼, gross.
37 " Jesse Miller, 7@9, gross.
24 " A. Christy & Weld, Western, 5@7½, gross.

Hogs were in demand at an advance of $1 ₩ 100 lbs. 3500 head arrived and sold at the different yards at $9·50@10·0 ₩ 100 lbs., net.

Sheep were also in demand at an advance. 5000 head sold at 4@5¼c. ₩ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 250 head sold at $50@80 for Springers, and $75@100 ₩ head for Cow and Calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............28 | 11 A. M..............31 | 2 P. M..............32

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Sallie Veasey, Marion, 1 day from New Castle, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royalist, Tucker, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 25th ult.

Barque Ukraine, Melcher, hence for Antwerp, was off Bolt Head 22d ult.

Barque Locstamer (? reported American), was spoken Oct. 7, lat. 9 22 N., long. 25 30 W. (This barque may have been the Loch Lomond, Clifford, from Philadelphia Aug. 23, for Montevideo.)

Barque Ortolan, Thomas, hence, at Genoa 20th ult.

Barque Mary E. Libby, Libby, hence, was below at Portland 7th inst.

Brig Clyde, Foote, hence, at St. John, N.B., 7th inst.

Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, hence for Mobile, before reported being ashore near Currituck Inlet, has gone to pieces. A portion of her cargo in a damaged state, sails, and materials, were sold at auction for $3500.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, hence, at Providence 7th instant.

Schrs W. Walton, Reeves; Maryland, Green; Elvie Davis, Weeks; A. Haley, Haley; E. B. Wheaton, Little; C. H. Moller, Brown; and E. Vaux, Frink, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schrs Gov. Burton, Leedlane, and T. Clyde, Scull, hence for Boston; G. Deering, Willarce, do. for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, hence for Fall River, at New York yesterday.

Schr C. E. Locke, Huntley, hence, at New Bedford 6th inst.

Schr J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, Price, from Liverpool.

Steamship Hecla, Edmundson, from Liverpool.

Steamship New York, Dreyer, from Bremen.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, from Galveston.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Hancock's Order.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Hancock, commander of the Military District embracing Louisiana and Texas, has revoked the order issued in August by General Sheridan, allowing all registered voters, irrespective of color, to be placed on the jury list, provided they possess the requisite qualifications of property and intelligence. General Hancock's order purports to be made with the view of conforming to the "Constitution" of the State of Louisiana, a thing which, if it had any existence, would supersede General Hancock's authority altogether. It is only because the President has proclaimed that Louisiana has no civil government, and, therefore, no Constitution, and Congress has reiterated the same statement, that General Hancock is not a usurper and a despot. If he wishes to issue an order that no negroes shall sit on juries, he ought to have the manliness and honesty to do it openly. No State Constitution of Louisiana has any more authority over General Hancock than have the laws of France, to which the territory of Louisiana once belonged. Just as the President, while trampling under foot the Constitutions of all the Southern States, pretended to obey them in the single point of excluding black men from voting, so General Hancock, while holding his very office under a law which declares that the Southern States have no civil governments, and therefore no constitutions, yet appeals to the ghost of Louisiana's dead Constitution as if it were a living law.

The fact that many of the colored citizens of Louisiana have not sufficient intelligence to sit on juries, forms no justification for General Hancock's order. Color is not even an average test. Many of the white citizens of Louisiana are incompetent from want of intelligence, while many of the colored citizens are thoroughly competent. In New Orleans, there are large numbers of rich and intelligent colored men. Prior to the Rebellion, the free colored population of New Orleans averaged greater wealth in proportion to their numbers than the white. On the other hand, there are secluded parishes in Louisiana where the heathenism brought by the imported Africans centuries ago, and forgotten by their descendants, has spread to the ignorant whites. Had General Hancock based his order on a qualification either of property or intelligence, it might have been sustained. As it is, it looks as if he had entered the lists as a competitor with Andrew Johnson, Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, and George B. McClellan for the next Presidential nomination.

Alabama Reconstructing.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The entire American people have looked with natural interest to the Reconstruction Convention for Alabama, which has just closed its session at Montgomery. In the same room where, six years ago, the Confederate Rebellion in behalf of human bondage was organized into a pretended national government, were assembled one hundred representatives of that portion of the people of Alabama who love liberty and the Union, engaged in the first effort to construct a State government on the basis of the political equality of all men. Among them were sixteen legislators who were formerly slaves. The coincidence of place, between the inauguration of the Confederacy, whose corner-stone was slavery, and of the reconstruction policy, whose corner-stone is equality, is one of the most significant in history. The Convention was regarded by the conservative party of Alabama with an effort at contempt, which utterly failed, for want of anything in the proceedings of the Convention to which the contempt even of its enemies could attach. After it had adopted a suffrage policy so liberal towards the Rebels as to disarm all criticism, the only hope of the Conservatives was to force the question of color on the Convention in some embarrassing form. An ordinance requiring common carriers throughout the State to make no distinction or separation in the conveyance of black and white passengers was referred to the Judiciary Committee. An ordinance providing separate schools for white and colored children was voted down by 58 to 27, and instead thereof a section was adopted declaring that the Board of Education should provide one or more schools in each school district, at which all the children of the said district should attend free of charge. This leaves to the Board of Education in each district to decide whether black and white shall be educated in the same or different schools. A Bureau of Industrial Resources for collecting and publishing statistics calculated to promote the business of the State and encourage immigration has been proposed, and we believe adopted. The Convention, after a long and close struggle, finally voted to make all judicial offices in the State elective. An ordinance to prohibit marriages between white and black was defeated. The statement that General Pope had written letters urging the Convention to close its proceedings as soon as possible, if true, probably indicates only the anxiety of that officer for an early submission of its work to the people, so that the State may apply for admission to Congress during the present session. We have received the thirty-two first sections of the proposed Constitution, which is now complete. They are framed with care and ability, and contain nothing of which any friend of Union and liberty will disapprove. On December 5 the Convention, by a vote of 67 yeas to 10 nays, adopted the Constitution, and by a vote of 66 yeas to 13 nays, provided for its submission to the people. The vote for and against the Constitution, and for the State and county officers and Representatives in Congress, will be held on the 4th of February, 1868, under the orders of the Commanding-General of the district, all returns to be made to the President of the Convention, who will issue certificates of election to the candidates elected. The latter will enter on the duties of their offices as soon as the State shall be admitted into the Union. At the proposed election all adult male citizens, without distinction of color, will vote, except those who, having previously taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, violated their oath by joining in the Rebellion. Even these may vote if they have aided in the reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accept the political equality of all men before the law. Seventeen members of the Convention voted and protested against the Constitution. If a majority of the registered electors of Alabama shall vote, and if a majority of those who vote shall vote *for* the Constitution thus adopted, there can be no doubt of the loyalty of the State government and Members of Congress who will be elected under it. There seems to be every prospect, therefore, that the State of Alabama will be represented in the present Congress, and will be ready to vote at the next Presidential election. The Alabama Convention is entitled to the gratitude of the country for the earnestness and promptness it has displayed in the work of reconstruction, and we hope the Conventions in other Southern States will display equal business ability and despatch.

The Revenue and Retrenchment—Mr. Hooper's Plan.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Hooper's proposition to reduce the revenue from internal taxes to $300,000,000, and to keep the aggregate of appropriations within that amount, may be too summary and sweeping to please timid financiers, but it will doubtless commend itself to the favor of those who hold that decisive measures are necessary to save the country from disaster. The approved form of proceeding might, perhaps, be somewhat different. We should have long and indefinite inquiries touching the possibilities of reduction under the respective forms of income and expenditure.

There would be paring here, and modification there, and vague suggestions as to what might hereafter be attempted in other quarters. The Department estimates would be taken for granted, and these would absolutely regulate the taxation to be levied. Mr. Hooper reverses matters, and handles them more roughly. He asked Congress, in the first place, to affirm the sufficiency of a revenue from given sources not over $300,000,000; then he insists that the Committee on Ways and Means shall cut down taxes until they yield, as calculated, $300,000,000, and no more; and then he requires the Committee on Appropriations to diminish the expenditures until they be brought within what is thus to be made the entire available income for the year.

The adoption of this short and decisive mode of effecting reforms will dispose of many embarrassing questions. It cuts all red-tape bandages at the outset, and throws on the committees the duty of giving effect to the will of the House, instead of attempting to subordinate its policy to their plans. We can understand the shock which Mr. Hooper's bluntness will inflict upon the nervous gentlemen whose investigations usually end in showing "how not to do it." They will shrink with horror from a motion which fixes the maximum cost of carrying on the Government, and so directly saves the difference between that sum and the sum which the present system of taxation extracts from the people's pockets. The disease is desperate, however, and calls for promptitude and vigor in the application of remedies. And no remedy could well be more efficacious than one which, like Mr. Hooper's, provides for the reduction of taxation to a degree that will be beneficially felt by every interest.

To appreciate the extent of the reform which Mr. Hooper invites the House to inaugurate, it is only necessary to glance at the total revenue, realized and estimated, as given by the Secretary of the Treasury. These are the figures, derived from his report just published:—

1867, year ending June 30	$490,634,010
1868, year ending June 30	417,161,928
1869, year ending June 30	381,000,000

Compared with the last fiscal year, Mr. Hooper's reduction would amount to upward of $190,000,000, while for the current year it would be over $117,000,000. These amounts respectively represent the excess of burdens beyond what we may hereafter be required to carry. The difference between the proposed aggregate and the aggregate computed by Mr. McCulloch for the next fiscal year—$81,000,000—is the true measure of Mr. Hooper's reform. This it is which we may hope to see saved if a thorough system of retrenchment be enjoined upon those who are responsible for the estimates. To leave the subject to them, or to allow Mr. McCulloch to encumber current wants with anticipatory payments on account of the national debt, would be to lessen indefinitely the chances of retrenchment.

In proposing thus arbitrarily to strike $81,000,000 from Mr. McCulloch's estimated receipts for the next year. Mr. Hooper does but reflect the universal desire for a large and immediate reduction of taxes. No other subject possesses half the interest which attaches to this; on none else is public opinion so concentrated or inflexible. On the currency question differences of opinion creep in to moderate the energy with which legislators may address themselves to its solution; but on this question of taxation the people are agreed. They demand that routine shall not obstruct retrenchment, and that the reduction of taxes shall be large enough to afford quick and tangible relief. Whether measured by the enormous revenue of the last or the current year, the reduction to $300,000,000 will obviously meet this requirement. And no one can doubt that the saving begun by General Grant may be easily extended in other departments, until the entire expenditure of the Government be below the assigned $300,000,000.

To those who hesitate in regard to Mr. Hooper's proposition, we would suggest the expediency of some very large reduction of taxes as the most effective means of stifling the movement for repudiation. General Butler's agitation, having had no visible provocation, wears the air of simple mischief. Mr. Pendleton's, on the other hand, takes its rise in the prevailing impatience under oppressive taxation, and derives whatever strength it possesses from the unwillingness—perhaps we might say the inability—of the people to endure burdens which cripple and distress them. Excessive taxation is the evil to which Mr. Pendleton and others point in justification of popular discontent. By reducing taxation, therefore, from $490,000,000, or even $417,000,000, to $300,000,000, more than material relief will be afforded. The temptation to seek succor by disturbing the contracts with the public creditor will be removed; the grievance of taxation will no longer be so enormous as to prompt rough-and-ready methods of escape; and the operations of the Government will necessarily be purged of the extravagance and corruption which now irritate and disgust the country. By all means, then, let Mr. Hooper's resolution, or something equivalent to it, be adopted. By no other course may help be so effectually rendered to the people; by none will the appeals of the repudiator be so surely or so happily counteracted.

Popular Education in Politics.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Ignorance and knowledge, when predicated of the masses, are comparative. Every rational being has some knowledge; no one has all; few have enough. He who from year to year attends, through a good part of election day, the poll of his district, may well stand appalled at the aggregate of ignorance and vice which enters into the composition of that popular verdict which should always be rendered under the guidance of intelligence and virtue. If there ever was a time when the general well-being of this people was but slenderly, remotely affected by political action, that time has evidently passed, not soon to return. Reconstruction, finance, currency, debt, taxation, etc., come home to the fireside and the table of rich and poor alike; taxes—national, state, local—swallow up a fifth, if not a fourth of the gains of capital, the earnings of labor; and the naturally restive temper of the people, thus heavily burdened, proffers rare incitements to financial quackery and villainy. The two thousand five hundred millions of national debt, supplemented by at least five hundred millions of State and local debts, form an aggregate nearly equivalent to one-tenth of the property of our whole people. In other words, he who has property worth in all $100,000 may consider it mortgaged to the extent of ten per cent. by public debts; and, including the current expenses of Government, he must expect to pay twenty per cent. of his earnings in taxes. This enormous percentage will be gradually reduced if we shall be preserved from future rebellions and wars. Property is rapidly augmenting, while debts are being reduced and paid off, so that the burden of taxation can hardly be half so great in 1877 as it is in 1867; but it must for a generation be heavy, and its pressure is aggravated by our past exemption. Paying taxes is never a delight, a luxury: but he who never felt them till yesterday will stagger under them to-day as he will not to-morrow or next day. And the ignorant poor man, who is freshly met at each turn by an excise or an impost, will be apt to lend an open ear to the demagogue who proposes to rid him of the load by means which he pronounces thoroughly consistent with public faith and personal honor.

Those whom the national debt overthrew, of course, hate that debt. It represents the men and means to which the Rebellion was forced to succumb. They cannot be expected to kiss with affection the rod that smote them. To "be hung and pay forty shillings" used to be proverbial for severity of punishment; to be put down by the strong arm, and taxed to defray the cost of the discipline, may be ever so just and wholesome, but its subjects will naturally be among the last to see and confess it.

So with reconstruction generally. That the recognition and establishment of the right of suffrage as justly and necessarily inhering in blacks as well as whites, is indispensable to any true and lasting restoration of the national authority in the States lately in revolt, is as clear as any proposition in mathematics. Slavery was the core of the Rebellion, and whoever this day believes that blacks have no rights which whites are bound to respect, is at heart a Rebel, whatever his flag or uniform. The Rebellion had no meaning, no purpose, no excuse, but just this. Men fought on each side in our late struggle who properly belonged on the other (and this is the case in all civil wars); but the Rebellion meant exactly that slavery is everywhere and always the rightful, beneficent relation of the black to the white race, and its maintenance a legitimate, important function of government. He who believed this was at heart with the Rebellion, though he lived in Vermont or was a general in the Union army; he who held the contrary may have served gallantly in the Confederate forces, yet he thanks God to-day (if capable of reasoning) that those forces were defeated, And whoever is to-day struggling to keep down the blacks, to deny their right of suffrage, and exclude them from all consideration or power, must feel that the late Confederacy was mainly intent on doing his work, and be moved to drop a tear to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

A great majority of the people desire righteous and just government; yet many often vote as though they did not. They virtually go to the polls blindfolded, and vote away their own and their country's well-being, because they are badly informed. They mean to be good citizens, but their ignorance prevents. And that ignorance is culpable in so far as the means of dispelling it are provided and accessible. There is not one voter in the United States who ought not regularly to take at least one newspaper; for even those who cannot read should qualify themselves to vote by each having a wife, child, or neighbor read aloud in his hearing. When a decent weekly can be had through a year for the price of a summer-day's work, no voter can be justified in doing without one.

Through one of two channels—the newspaper or the grogshop—every voter obtains some knowledge of public affairs. Some voters are familiar with both; but the great majority depend mainly on the one or the other. And nine-tenths of those who find the facts which underlie their political convictions and impel their political actions mainly in the journals they take and pay for vote the Republican ticket; while those who glean what they know of politics mainly from bar-room discussions vote against us. And, while good journals are abundant and cheap, there are this day hundreds of thousands of voters who take no newspaper whatever.

The class who live by day-labor almost uniformly vote against us. Two-thirds of them work for Republicans whom they respect; but, reading no paper regularly, they take their politics, directly or indirectly, from the grogshops. If half a million of these could each be induced to take and read a good journal, there would be at least one hundred thousand more Republican votes in the ballot-boxes next November. And these votes would insure a Republican President and Congress.

I respectfully commend to the half million readers of the *Independent* their duty in the premises. Each of them might induce three to six voters to take some good Republican paper, if he would try. I do not insist that he shall so act in behalf of this or of any particular journal, but that he shall induce each voter within the sphere of his influence to take such Republican paper, whether it be classed as political or religious, as shall prove most acceptable. One will take a Baptist, Methodist, or temperance paper, who would not be induced to take another. Persuade each to take that which he may prefer; but let us try to begin the new year with half a million voters who took no paper in 1867 taking a good one for the momentous year 1868. Reader, look around you, and see how and where *your* duty in the premises shall be fitly and faithfully accomplished!

HORACE GREELEY.

A Word More About Impeachment.

From the N. Y. Nation.

One meets constantly, both in literature, and philosophy, and politics, with men who are addicted to cramming into their heads ideas which are too big for their brains, and which, consequently, produce acute mental inflammation, showing itself in rant and bombast. Mr. Williams, if we may judge from the "report" on the impeachment of President Johnson which he has appended to the evidence collected by the Judiciary Committee, is one of these, and not the least remarkable. His symptoms are certainly as grave as those of any case which has recently come under our notice. Mr. Boutwell and the rest of the majority seem, too, to have been fully conscious of the unfortunate gentleman's condition, inasmuch as they were very careful to mention that it was he who wrote the report, being apparently unwilling to incur the suspicion of sharing in his malady. What has brought Mr. Williams to grief is the notion, which he makes frantic but unsuccessful efforts to develop, that in Andrew Johnson the majority of the Committee had got hold of a great historical character of the Stuart and Strafford type, whose abilities and wickedness made his possession of power dangerous to the State, and whose removal, therefore, was a duty as delicate as it was awful.

There is certainly some resemblance between Mr. Johnson and Charles I or James II, but Mr. Williams has apparently very little idea in what it consists. The President is like the Stuarts in having very loose notions of the nature and functions either of the legislature or of the executive, and in fancying that the latter is the real depositary of the sovereignty even in a constitutional government, the former being rather an adviser than a lawgiver. He has set out his opinions, too, in much the same temper and with a similar want of sincerity. But here the parallel ceases. Nothing can be possibly more unlike than the relations of the Stuarts to the English nation and those of our worthy "Chief Magistrate" to the American nation, and nothing but the nervous disorder we have mentioned would have led Mr. Williams to fancy there was any analogy between them. The crisis, too, through which the country is passing is a momentous one, no doubt; but it is not Mr. Johnson's faults and follies which have made it so, and his impeachment or removal would, therefore, not remove any of the real difficulties in the national path. The business of impeaching him is not now and never was a weighty or important business in the eyes of anybody except the small knot of supernaturally illuminated politicians who have taken it in hand.

Whether the North would reap the fruits of its victory in the field, after the fighting was over, has all along depended not on what Andrew Johnson did or said, or what Mr. Stevens or Mr. Wade or Mr. Boutwell said or did, or what anybody else said or did, but on the temper and persistence of the Northern people. In every great struggle, whether in war or peace, it is only a small number of master-minds who can take in the whole field and see where the key of the position really lies, and on what combination of circumstances the fortunes of the day will turn. The common run of politicians and soldiers are pretty sure to fasten on some trifling matter of only collateral importance, and see in it, to use the gorgeous balderdash of Mr. Williams, at once "a master-key" and "a centre of gravity," and make a fuss about it in the inverse ratio of the value of their opinions.

We might illustrate this copiously from the chronicles both of the late war and of the last two years, if we had space. One of the most striking examples of the force of this tendency has been what we may call, we hope without offense, the impeachment craze. For a year and a half a number of well-meaning, as well as some ill-meaning persons have been fully persuaded that unless, by hook or by crook, Andrew Johnson could be got out of the Presidential chair, all was lost, and have been trying, but with a very small measure of success, to win the public over to their way of thinking. As is usual with a certain class of minds, the more they thought of their scheme, the more important it appeared; and the more important it appeared, the more stupendous a villain Andrew Johnson became. He started before them as simply a very indecent brawler, whose presence in the White House was a national disgrace, no doubt, but who was simply a disgrace—nothing more. As the chase continued he grew into an offender against morality, then a seller of pardons, then a conspirator against the nation, then the preparer of a *coup d'état*, and finally General Butler ran him to earth as a common assassin.

But all this was done by dint of hallooing and insinuating. No proofs were forthcoming, and, in order to put a good face on this little defect, it was given out that the proofs were too awful to be laid before the public till the Committee was ready to report, and the members were bound to secresy under the most solemn sanctions. We have waited with bated breath more than a year for the opening of the bag, and now Mr. Williams has opened it and displays its contents with a showman's magniloquence. But it turns out, as we have over and over suggested in these columns, that he has nothing to show that we did not all know already. The secresy was apparently intended simply to heighten the effect of a rather sorry farce. Two-thirds of the charges are simply offenses for which the only proper punishment is non-reëlection and public reprobation.

There could be hardly a better illustration of the diseased condition of Mr. William's political sense than the enumeration amongst Mr. Johnson's "high crimes and misdemeanors" of his having vetoed bills he ought to have approved, and having advised Legislatures to reject a constitutional amendment which he ought to have advised them to adopt. Why, if the President might be impeached for offenses of this sort, so might every member of Congress be impeached for voting against any bill which the majority chose to pronounce essential to the national safety, and so might every member who made stump speeches against a constitutional amendment. The President has just as much legal right to veto wrongly as a Senator to vote wrongly, just as much right to argue against a constitutional amendment as a Senator to argue for it. We think Mr. Johnson has been wrong, and perhaps from bad motives, in nearly all his vetoes and in nearly all his recommendations; but if he is to veto when the majority in Congress says he may, and only to recommend what they prescribe, his office becomes a ridiculous sinecure.

Nearly all the charges, too, are old and well worn. The pardoning of the Virginian deserters, if true, was a bad and corrupt act; but bad as it was, and corrupt as it was, it was no worse than other Presidents have done, and than other officials are constantly doing; and though we should like to see Mr. Johnson punished for it, we should not like to see the country convulsed, reconstruction delayed, and the public credit imperilled in order to have it done. The power of impeachment is not lodged in the hands of the House for the purpose of affording striking examples of poetic justice, or for delighting the lover of pure morality with the spectacle of wicked men brought to grief and discomfiture. It is lodged in their hands, like all their other powers, for the public good, and is to be used or not used, not to meet any theory of abstract right or wrong, but as the public interests may seem to require.

We do not know of any rule of morality which demands that the poor shall be kept suffering, the finances of a great nation deranged, scandal brought on free government, and the whole community convulsed and the machinery of administration almost paralyzed, simply that Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, may be chastised for being ruffianly in speech and demeanor, and for having, after passing thirty years of his life as a pro-slavery demagogue, failed in playing the part of an enlightened Christian statesman. The people to be punished, as it seems to us, are those who, knowing his character and antecedents, nominated him in the Convention; and the proper remedy for his case is not to do the like again. As long as the whole tenor of a man's life counts for nothing in the selection of candidates, or can be covered over by a few harangues or a few execrations, such cases will occur; and it is not the cheat, but those who give him the chance of cheating, who ought to be called to account for it.

When he removed the generals last summer, we feared, as we said at the time, that he did so for the purpose of putting men in their place who would use their powers to frustrate the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Had this proved true, Mr. Williams would have a charge to make on the strength of which we should be all agreed. But it has not proved true. Nothing very mischievous has followed the removal of the generals. It confirms our bad opinion of the President, and has probably exerted a bad influence on the Southern mind, but impeachment is not a proper means of punishing men for the remote and indirect bad consequences of acts in themselves lawful.

One does not need to possess any very extraordinary amount of wisdom to be able to say that now, as two years ago, no single move in this reconstruction business, no single man, possesses paramount importance. The essential thing is that the Northern people be kept earnest, persistent, high-minded, and satisfied with the Republican party. If for any reason it is driven or seduced into taking the power away from the Republican party, we shall fear the worst for the future. The freedmen will be endangered, the public credit will be endangered, the national honor, and even the memory of the dead, will be endangered. Every consideration, high and low, makes it desirable that the country be not disgusted with the present holders of power. It is for this reason that we have, during the last two years, declaimed incessantly, and at constant risk of being misunderstood, against the tendency of Republican leaders in Congress to abuse or waste their influence. When Mr. Stevens was preaching confiscation, gagging the opposition, and hurrying important bills through Congress without debate; when Mr. Boutwell was threatening the Supreme Court with abolition, and excluding the whole Southern bar from practice in the United States Courts; when Mr. Banks was humiliating every sensible man in the country with his Fenian "reports;" and when Messrs. Butler, Ashley & Co. were crying night and day for impeachment, we felt satisfied that though these gentlemen flattered themselves they were striking deadly blows at the enemy, they were in reality alienating their own followers, and that if they kept at their work, though they might succeed in pouring out many vials on the heads of Mr. Johnson and the Rebels, they would probably end in thoroughly sickening the country of themselves and their performances, and bring the whole process of reconstruction, as the Republican party had planned it, to a stand-still. It must now be confessed those who were of this way of thinking, and they were many, have proved to be not very far wrong. It is not yet too late for the majority in Congress to retrace its steps and turn to serious things.

The work before it is to bring the South back to the Union on the basis of equal rights, and not to punish the President or provide farms for negroes or remodel the American Government. Even if it were well to do all these things, it cannot do them. Would it not now be well to turn to the essential, and abandon all else? The impeachment scheme has apparently found a fitting grave in Mr. Williams' rhetoric, and it is a striking and significant fact that General Butler, who was sent to Congress with a loud flourish of trumpets for the express purpose of riding this hobby, has already abandoned it and is engaged in the pleasing task of persuading Congress to adopt a course with regard to the public debt which, whatever it might do "to lighten the public burdens," would so thoroughly damn American credit that the public would probably never be troubled with any other burden in the shape of debt, let it want money ever so much, within the next two centuries at least.

General Grant and the War Department.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The radical Congressmen at Washington, according to the statement of their organ in this city, are extremely anxious to get General Grant out of the War Department, and are busily employed in hunting up all manner of laws which they hope may have a tendency to cut short his term of office. One act passed in 1863, providing that any head of a bureau appointed by the President in an emergency shall not serve for a longer period than six months, is regarded as applicable to the acting Secretary of War. If this should be found inoperative in his case, then an act of 1867, providing that no detail shall be made by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, that shall extend beyond the space of six months, is relied upon as terminating General Grant's term of office in the War Department in February next. In the meantime, while the radicals are displaying all their restlessness, jealousy, and annoyance, the army estimates are cut down under Grant's admirable administration nearly sixteen million dollars. This amount is saved to the country in a single year by the acting Secretary's system of retrenchment, while the efficiency of the army is increased instead of diminished.

The fact is, General Grant has long been satisfied that the offices of General of the Army and Secretary of War should be united in one person. When he commenced his work of army retrenchment, immediately after Lee's surrender, he found himself suddenly checked by the authority of Stanton, backed by the approval of President Lincoln. It had been the desire of Grant to put the army, without any loss of time, as nearly upon a peace footing as the then condition of the country would warrant. To this end he proceeded rapidly with the work of mustering out the volunteer regiments, cutting down and disposing of army supplies, and getting rid of a host of volunteer officers who had no commands and whose only duty consisted of drawing their pay. Quartermasters, commissaries and other epauletted idlers felt the effect of his pruning-knife. But a political pressure was brought to bear upon Stanton and Lincoln, and the work of retrenchment was stopped. As soon as Grant obtained possession of the War Department it was resumed, and the result has been an immediate saving of nearly sixteen million dollars from Stanton's estimates for a single year, and the curtailment of expenditures in every direction in equal proportion.

These practical results will satisfy the people that there is sound sense in Grant's views in relation to the union of the two offices of General of the Army and Secretary of War. The former, as the head of the military of the United States, subject only to the Commander-in-Chief, should not have a political power exercised over him to cripple his plans and interfere with his administration. The General is the proper adviser of the President on all army matters, and should be a member of the Cabinet. Now that such an office has been created, a Secretary of War is no longer necessary. General Grant's course has entirely disposed of all partisan agitation over Stanton's removal, and the best thing Congress can do is to provide for the abolition of the office of Secretary of War, and turn over all the duties of the Department to the General of the Army.

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THE FASHIONS.

Jet and Steel Ornaments—Shell Fish Shaped Decorations—Muslin Drapery—Eugenie's Dress in the Legislative Assembly—Hat Trimmings—Basques and Sashes—Fashionable Philosophy and Overstrained Morality.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The new gilt, jet, and steel ornaments worn on sashes have assumed emblematic shapes since my last. Ladies now wear arrows, lyres, large harps, and a crawling dragon flies behind. All the crustacea are in favor, not forgetting lobsters, which are thought becoming in the hair.

A novelty is the elegant white muslin drapery worn on low bodices. I must describe them as plaited braces. They are worn in the style of the Italian braces of last year, only they are kept to the waist by a belt, and the ends flow in front and behind like scarf ends. A bow on each shoulder with this constitutes a sleeve.

The Empress Eugenie wore, on the opening of the Legislative Assembly, a white satin, brocaded with gold laurel leaves, a fichu of the same with carmelite (brown) velvet sash ends, and rouleaux of the same on the satin skirt. She wore over this a black lace shawl. Her bonnet was made of the same and trimmed with a lovely aigrette, admirably placed on one side.

Princess Murat was in pearl grey and Alencon point. Black velvet underskirts, with black satin tunics, trimmed with deep lace all round, were the quietest toilettes in the galleries. Jewels in bonnets flashed on many a brow.

The favorite ornaments on bonnets are steel and gilt—thus, a gilt band with steel leaves, and gilt and steel ears on gilt rims.

Young ladies' hats are something between turbans and caps. The prettiest diadem bonnets have puffs of velvet in front, somewhat high, with a plain rim on the forehead and an aigrette of sparkling steel, crystal or jewels.

Sashes made of the same material as costumes are short and bordered with satin. Ribbon sashes are longer. A lovely leaf for trimming is the wide ivy edged with lace; it is blue on grey, or light brown on dark.

Basques of satin are cut in one, with square, low bodice.

The opening of the Legislative Assembly and the Emperor's speech on that occasion, have given occupation to hundreds of court purveyors and thousands of spirited political leaders; a leader without the private opinions of the writer on the intended amendment in the laws of the country, on the fictionary Congress, on the liberty of the press, and the encroachments of Prussia, would not be a leader any more than a fashion letter would be fashionable if it were not a faithful account of all the scandal of this wicked world and of its attire.

This correspondence shall therefore relate both, beginning with what concerns the state of society. It appears to me, after close scrutiny in the elevated circles, that war and peace are at present on the best terms. All the powers want peace, and something with it. The Emperor has shown the example by wishing to be friendly with every one, and to have a bigger army besides. Victor Emanuel has had enough of the Pontifical Zouaves, still he is ever harping for the Pontifical States. The King of Prussia wants peace, but he must have the South of Germany with it; and while on one hand Napoleon III continually announces the advent of a Congress of nations, on the other the representatives of the said European powers are not forthcoming. England is waiting for Russia to send on some encouragement first, and Russia will not come forward before England has shown the example. Bavaria has enough to do with Wagner for a prophet, without the Pope. Spain has nothing at all but fervent enthusiasm. Austria has had too much to do with the Italian question already, and the Pope himself does not mean to be dictated to by any Congress. So how such an assembly can be called peaceful, or deliberate, with any comfort, is a mystery. People who are hard up for an operette should take the Congress for a subject; all the kings would draw as well as the Grande Duchesse, if brought in as cleverly as the Congress ever is in all the Court speeches.

Monseigneur Dupanloup has also expressed some clever things, but about the education of women in Franch, which I hasten to communicate to the fair sex. It appears that French ladies have until now been brought up in the bosom of the church, and that they are henceforth to be turned over to the arms of the university. M. Dupanloup thinks this very improper, and all thinkers are taking the question up as enthusiastically as if their sisters, mothers, and daughters were being exposed to insult. Some say that the bosom of the church was not positively degenerate, but that the arms of the university are not to be trusted, and the said arms carry the debate off in a way which must ruffle the susceptibilities of the church. Something is going to be settled, for, it appears, ladies in France must either be cradled by one or nursed on the other, and some perturbation is caused by uncertainty in the morals of the nation.

Talking of morals, a case has this week been laid before justice by an indignant father, who has sued a lady, an opposite neighbor, for watering her flowers at her balcony in a yellow neglige, of which the style was so flowing that the aspect thereof was not very modest in the eyes of his family. The lady was requested to select some other garment for her morning avocations, but she refused to do so. It is probable she is an Austrian by birth, and partial to yellow. Princess Mathilde wore a yellow satin robe and casaque, trimmed with fur, at the opening of the Assembly, and this lady very likely prefers yellow to the Metternich green at the opening of her windows. She was threatened with a lawsuit, which suited her, doubtless, and law proceedings led her before the President of the Police Court, where the following questions and answers were exchanged:—

President to complainant—State the object of your suit.

Complainant—It is not a suit at all, Monsieur le President; it is a dressing gown.

President—What is objectionable in this garment?

Complainant—In the first place, it is yellow, an anti-national manifestation in favor of outward politics which the youth of France have nothing to do with; and besides, it is of such a cut that—

President—Pray continue.

Complainant—Instead of being high in front, especially for the purpose of watering flowers, it is very low in the bodice and high behind.

President to defendant—What is the name given to the style of your morning-robe, madame?

Defendant—An antique, Monsieur le President; Cæsar's wife wore one. (Laughter.)

President to complainant—What family have you?

Complainant—An only son.

President—How old is he?

Complainant—Twenty-one months. (Great laughter in the court.)

President (gravely)—I do not think the morality of your infant is in imminent danger, and the Court, therefore, decides that—

Defendant—The dressing-gown may be dropped. (Much laughter).

Complainant—Then I must give notice to leave my present dwelling, as I cannot live in a house in front of which public morals are set at defiance.

Another instance of this kind, tending to correct the loose manners of the age, is shown at the Porte St. Martin, where we are to have a review; but the ballet is not to represent three hundred partially attired dancers—they are to be clothed as vegetables. We are to have a quadrille of asparagus, another of turnips and carrots, in which it is hoped not so much as a chignon will be discernible. M. Fournier, the manager of the theatre, is thus striding towards reform. The new song now abroad is called "The Polonaise and the Swallow"—a very innocent title. It is sung in the comic bouffonnerie of the "Œil Czeve," at the Folies Dramatiques, and the music is by Herve. I do not suppose the sense of the romance is as innocent as the title nor as pretty as the music; but I state that the song is momentarily creating a *furore*.—*F. Y. Herald.*

—The grandfather of George H. Pendleton was the second of Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEMORIAL SERMON.—A memorial sermon on the late Rev. Dr. Engles was delivered yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Shields, of Princeton, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad street and Penn square.

Dr. Shields took as his text 1 Peter, chapter v, verse 4, "And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

The heroes of ancient times struggled for a crown, but it was one of those that faded; the crown promised in the text to Christians, is one of glory, that will never fade.

Dr. Engles was born in this city, in 1797, and at an early age he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed his collegiate studies. After graduating at that institution, he studied theology for three years with Rev. Dr. Wiley. He then travelled through the western part of this State, and it was during this journey that he preached, without notes, his first sermon. Returning to this city, he was, in 1820, called by a body of English Calvinists, who worshipped in an edifice called the Tabernacle, in Ranstead place, and who subsequently moved into this building. Accordingly he was ordained and installed as their pastor, which position he held for fourteen years, when the bad state of his health compelled him to resign.

Subsequently he was offered the position of chief editor of the *Presbyterian*, which he accepted. When he took charge of it he found it opposed by enemies and surrounded by competitors and rivals. He immediately changed its course from one of vacillation to one of sound, unswerving orthodoxy, and to his judicious management it is to-day indebted for the position it now holds, that of the recognized organ of the Church. As critic he read all the literary productions of his time, which—being fond of books—afforded him many hours of intellectual enjoyment and fostered an educated taste; yet never did he forget the moral standing of an author. In his criticisms he may have wounded unwittingly the vanity of some, who would be capable, at an opportune moment, of unjust and revengeful retaliation; but the stranger who pictured him as bristling with controversy found him the mildest, meekest, most amiable of men.

Many of you perhaps remember meeting him, starting out upon one of his rambles to the banks of the Schuylkill, every nook of which he knew, now stopping to speak to the laborer of his work, now kindly addressing a stranger, or a little child, now stopping to gaze upon a bird or squirrel, perhaps—things that the crowd never noticed—now stooping to pick up a piece of moss, or an autumn leaf, and then forgetting everything in deep admiration of its beautiful tracery.

His last words, as he left the office of his paper, were that before long some one would be talking of him as he had just been talking of one departed. His last editorial was the Walk to Zion, and the mark in his book where he had last read was that made to "Grave, where is thy victory?"

FIRES.—About half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the third story of the building No. 1805 Ridge avenue, below Girard avenue, owned and occupied by Owen Brady, tobacconist, and before the flames were extinguished they extended to the properties Nos. 1807 and 1809 on the north and No. 1803 on the south. No. 1803 was owned by J. and H. Quantrell. The first floor, in connection with a one-story structure on the south, was occupied by them as a grocery store. The stock sustained heavy damage by water, and was not insured. They were the owners of the properties Nos. 1801 and 1803, on which there is no insurance.

The dwelling part of 1803 was occupied by a Mr. Stewart, who sustained considerable loss by fire and water. The whole upper portion of the building was destroyed. The second and third stories of 1805, where the fire broke out, were also much damaged. Mr. Brady's loss is covered by insurance. 1807 is occupied by a barber named William Higgins, who is insured. 1809 is occupied by William Jones as a cigar and stationery store. The roofs of the two last buildings were burned off, and the occupants suffered damage from the water. They were owned by Mr. Alexander Cook. The fire originated in a wardrobe, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks of a candle with which Mrs. Brady had been examining the contents but a short time previous to the discovery of the flames.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Orphans' Home, situated on Main street, above Carpenter, Germantown, sustained damage to the extent of $200 by fire. It was caused by a partition taking fire from a stove.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the stable and slaughter house No. 1335 Montgomery avenue, owned by David Fow. The cause of the fire is unknown; loss about $500.

The dwelling No. 529 N. Twenty-second street was slightly damaged by fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The dwelling No. 426 S. Ninth street was also slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEE of Thursday will be attended by an interesting first appearance in Philadelphia of a superior musician, Mr. Jerome Hopkins, from New York. We bespeak for Mr. Hopkins a warm reception, for he is well and favorably known in the higher and religious circles of our city, but has never been heard before as a public performer. He is a son of the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, from whom he inherits his musical genius, which, indeed, runs through the whole family. He is a pianist, organist, composer, and critic; has great versatility, and throws into his efforts all the power of an energetic, impulsive, and active organization.

His style is full of vigor and force, and he delights in dashing, brilliant effects, having more of the Liszt than the Thalberg in his playing. Nevertheless, he shows hard study among the old fugue writers, and in evidence announces a fugue by Cherubini as one of his pieces for next Thursday, thereby providing a foil for his own brilliant composition, the "Mermaid's Rhapsody." The orchestra will perform two of his instrumental compositions, viz., a "Dirge," founded on a motto by Tennyson, and a new "Wedding March," both of which have made a great sensation at the author's concerts in New York.

THE SALE of season tickets for the La Grange Brignoli Opera Season will commence on Wednesday at the Academy of Music, and the sale of single seats and tickets begins on Thursday at Trumpler's music store.

MRS. LANDER plays *Mary Stuart* at the Academy of Music to-night for the last time but one. On Wednesday evening *Medea* will be presented. Thursday, *Elizabeth*, last time; and on Friday, for her farewell benefit, *Macbeth*.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS appears at the Arch Street Theatre this evening in his pleasing role of "Frank Hawthorne," in Falconer's play called *Men of the Day*, supported by Mrs. Thayer, Miss Price, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Hemple, Mr. Craig, and others. *Who Speaks First?* is the afterpiece, in which Mr. and Mrs. Walcot will appear.

THIS is the last week of M'lle Marie Zoe at the Chesnut Street Theatre. She appears as the "Dumb Girl of Portici" to-night, in the drama of *Masaniello*. The new farce, by Woolf, entitled *That Nose*, will also be played.

TICKETS and seats for the Janauschek nights at the New Chesnut Street Theatre are now on sale at Wittig's music store, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will continue his new play, *The Lottery of Life*, all this week.

AT THE AMERICAN the wonderful slack-rope performer, Martin Chiriski, will appear with the Variety Troupe.

TUNISON & Co., at their new Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch, have an entirely new programme this evening.

MR. KENNEDY, the great Scotch singer, will give two more concerts at Musical Fund Hall, next Friday and Saturday.

CARL SENTZ will give his usual matinee at Horticultural Hall, on Thursday afternoon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 13	MOON RISES	4 38
SUN SETS	4 33	HIGH WATER	11 40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 26
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 12
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 12
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 14
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Mary Milnes, Burdge, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Halfmann, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Viola, Scott, Elizabeth City, N. C., Captain.
Schr J. B. Henry, Walker, Washington, D. C., Caldwell, Sawyer & Co.
Schr George J. Weaver, Caleb, Norfolk, Captain.
St'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, do.
St'r Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B Hutchins, Laughlin, New York, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Buoy on the Brown, saw barque Return, from Boston, bound up.

Schr W. W. Brainard, Pendleton, at Chester, from New York.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Trade Wind, Halfmann, from Providence.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from Bridgeton.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for New Orleans, sailed at 8 A. M. on Saturday.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 7th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 2d inst. via Havana.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence, at New Orleans 2d inst.
Brig Mary A. Read, Darrah, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Brig Mattida, Dix, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence for Newport, at New York 7th inst.
Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 7th inst.
Schrs Annie May, hence for Gloucester; G. H. Bent, Smith; Richard Vaux, Whitaker; and Mary Weaver, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Schr Specie, Smith, hence, at Norfolk 5th inst.
Schr Glenwood, Nickerson, hence, at New Haven 5th inst.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, hence, at Richmond 5th instant.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 4th inst., and was up to return.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hardy, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.
Schrs A. A. Andrews, Kelley; R. Vannaman, Vannaman; S. Washburn, Macomber; and Oneida, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.
Schr Annie Maggie, Sheldon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 3d inst.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, hence, at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 27th ult.
Schr W. W. Shaw, Allen, hence, at Charleston 8th instant.
Schrs A. V. Berger, Thompson, and J. B. Foot, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, hence, at Alexandria 6th inst.
Schrs A. H. Cain, Simpson; A. M. Lee, Taylor; and J. B. Myers, Elwood, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.
Schrs M. E. Tabor, Morris, and M. Tilton, Fizzinger, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr D. S. Mershon, hence, at New London 5th inst.
Schrs J. M. Broomall, Douglass; Admiral, Steelman; and D. V. Streaker, Jewett, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 5th inst.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 914 3m*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2¾

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

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GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 2 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness, for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

F. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [7 14]

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

CARPETINGS.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
J. T. DELACROIX,
NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwf4m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the opening of the fall season of Italian Opera, limited to five nights and one Matinee, on
MONDAY EVENING, December 16,
by the famous LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI GRAND OPERA COMPANY, comprising the following eminent artistes:—
The great lyric Prima Donna,
MME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
whose career in Grand Opera has imparted a lustre to the stage throughout both Europe and America.
The brilliant American Contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
the most gifted and accomplished American Prima Donna who has yet appeared, and
The talented young Prima Donna Soprano,
MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH,
The universally admired Tenor,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
The renowned Tenor Robusto.
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI,
The famous Baritone.
SIGNOR ORLANDINI,
The distinguished young Baritone,
SIGNOR RANDOLFI,
And the favorite Bassi and Buffo,
SIGNORI SUSINI, COLLETI, and SARTI.
The Chorus and Orchestra has been carefully selected from the very best talent.
Musical Director and Conductor......Signor NICOLAO
MONDAY Evening, December 16, GRAND OPENING NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY Evening Dec. 17.—NORMA. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—LA FAVORITA. THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—DON GIOVANNI. FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—ERNANI.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21.—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, [illegible] cents. Private Boxes, $15.
The sale of seats for the SEASON ONLY will commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music only.
The sale of seats for either night or Matinee will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 12 4 7t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. B. PUGH......Lessee and Manager
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the brilliant and successful engagement of
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
who will appear on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 9 and 10, as
MARY STUART,
in an adaptation from a translation of Schiller by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, received on its first representation with rapturous delight.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
MEDEA (by request),
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
ELIZABETH (last time).
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MRS. LANDER.
LADY MACBETH (by invitation).
SATURDAY, Dec. 14,
MARY STUART MATINEE,
AND
LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE
LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.
ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1. (No extra charge for reserved seats.) Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents, Proscenium Boxes, $10. Box Sheet open at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at the Academy, where seats may be secured for any evening during the week. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
M'LLE MARIE ZOE.
THE CUBAN SYLPH.
To commence with the beautiful drama, in four acts, entitled MASANIELLO.
Fenella......M'lle MARIE ZOE
To conclude with a farce by B. E. Woolf, entitled THAT NOSE.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 9,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear for the thirteenth time in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present time, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
(A Scampish character on "The Chances"),
Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr. FRANK BROWER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
Edmund Falconer's comedy of
MEN OF THE DAY.
Frank Hawthorne......EDWIN ADAMS
To conclude with WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
A CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT.
TUESDAY—EDWIN ADAMS.
Bulwer's great play of MONEY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
CHRISTMAS REVIVAL OF "OURS."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
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GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.
ALL THE STARS IN THEIR GREAT EFFORTS,
FRANK MORAN AS HAMLET.
J. H. BUDWORTH AS COUSIN SCHNIDER.
W. S. BUDWORTH AS SAM COLLYER.
W. ALLEN AS YOUNG KELLY.
YOUNG BOWEN WITH NEW SONGS.
ROBINSON IN NEW DANCES.
HOBBS WITH NEW OVERTURES.
BOLES, EDWARDS, DANIELS, AND COMPANY,
All in their respective characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5 each.

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.—GRAND VOCAL CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 10, 1867.—MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY has the pleasure of announcing that she will be assisted by the following talent:—Mme. Henriette Behrens, Soprano; Miss Helen McCaffrey, Soprano; Mr. Theo. Habelmann, Tenor; Mr. Ph. Carlin, Baritone; Mr. S. Behrens, Pianist. Tickets can be procured at Mr. Jos. Bolton's Drug Store, and at the stores of Mrs. Harkinson, Mr. J. Parker, Mr John Harkinson, and Mr. Chas. L. Eberle, Main and Mill streets; also at the Door. Admission, One Dollar. 12 5 5t

CARL SENTZ'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3½ o'clock,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Piano Solo—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
Single Tickets, 30 cents.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 29tf

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Four tickets, $1; thirty, $5.
NOTICE.—No Concert will be given on MONDAY, the 9th instant, in consequence of a church fair. The next Concert takes place on the 16th instant. No further interruption during the season. 12 7

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non regulation, new, damaged, and unserviceable clothing, etc., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,000 yards lace.	1600 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1300 cavalry do.
300 pairs boots.	5000 V. R. C. do.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1450 great coats.
1,700 trowsers, m'ted.	850 infantry do.
2,300 bedsacks.	700 artillery do.
550 assorted tents.	270 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.
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Of all numbers and brands.
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

The Vote in Congress on the Contraction of the Currency.

It frequently happens that a question, the importance of which is secondary, is forced into a most prominent position by the ability of its advocates, while the absence of discussion leaves a far more vital issue pass by unheeded. This was the case in Congress on Saturday, when the impeachment vote monopolized all the interest of the public, to the detriment of the far more important question which was decided on the same day. We refer to the passage of the House bill in opposition to any further contraction of the currency. During the session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, a bill was passed, April 12, 1866, authorizing the Secre-tary of the Treasury to withdraw, if he saw proper, the United States notes in circulation, at a rate not to exceed $4,000,000 per month. In accordance with the power thus given him, the Secretary for several months withdrew the amount designated; but finding that a stringency in the market was beginning to result, and that the finances of the country were not in a condition to authorize any long continuation of the measure, he has not for many months past exercised the power vested in him. On Saturday the Committee of Ways and Means reported the bill repealing the power previously given, and preventing in the future any furthur contraction until another law was passed expressly providing therefor. The vote on the question was 128 yeas to 32 nays. The manner in which our Pennsylvania delegation voted on that important question is a valuable index as to their views on the subject, and we give the vote in detail:—

YEAS.
Charles O'Neill,
Leonard Myers,
Wm. D Kelley,
Caleb N. Taylor,
Benjamin M. Boyer,
Thaddeus Stevens,
Ulysses Mercur,
William H. Koonts
Stephen F. Wilson,
John Covode,
James K. Moorhead,
Thomas Williams,
George F. Miller.
Total, 13—12 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

NAYS.
John M. Broomall,
J. Lawrence Getz,
Adam J. Glossbrenner,
George V. Lawrence,
Samuel J. Randall,
George W. Woodward,
Daniel M. Van Auken.
Total, 7—2 Republicans and 5 Democrats. Democrats in italics.

ABSENT.
Henry L. Cake,
Daniel J. Morrell,
Glenni W. Scofield,
Darwin A. Finney.

This latest proof of the spirit of the House, given by such a decided majority, may be considered as settling, for some time to come, the policy of the Government.

Whether or not it can be construed into a declaration in favor of farther expansion, we cannot tell. The unjust and injurious policy of moving the previous question on such an important topic, and thus cutting off debate, prevents all opportunity of an explanation of their votes by any of the members, and leaves us without any guide as to the feeling of the House save on the direct question at issue. We cannot deprecate in too strong language this rule. It has been years since we had what may be called a debate in the House. Whenever an important question comes up, instead of having that free and able interchange of opinions for which Congress is compelled to assemble together, the previous question is moved, and the only persons who have any voice in the framing of our laws are the members of the committee who had the matter in hand. It has been frequently remarked, and, in fact, openly acknowledged by members, that by this means all chance for a compromise is cut off, and the friends of the movement who are in favor of its modification, have no alternative but to vote with its enemies or accept it as it comes from the committee. We send representatives there to counsel together and to harmonize views, not to leave everything to the discretion of a committee. If the "previous question" had been in use in the days of our forefathers, we would never have had a Union or a Constitution. It was only by mutual compromise and conciliation that they were effected; but now a bare majority seems disposed to tyrannize over those who differ from them in opinion. We refer to no political party, for it frequently happens that the same result is achieved by the votes of the Democracy, as was shown on Saturday by the impeachment vote. We think that the rule allowing the "previous question" should be repealed. A wearisome debate is better than systematic gag law.

We have been led to this digression by the uncertainty resulting from the forced vote on the contraction question, and the doubt as to whether it can be so construed as to favor inflation. While we are glad to see the action taken, yet we do not believe that further inflation at present is sound policy. What the exigencies of the future may require that future only can reveal, but it is well to remember that while we may ride clear of the present storm by means of a further issue of "greenbacks," yet we are in the condition of a ship running before the wind—it is all safe and pleasant sailing so long as we continue in that direction, but the longer we continue the harder and the more dangerous will be the final return to the destination from which we have been drifting. As the tendency now seems to be rather in favor of yielding to the wind, if we can describe inflation by that simile, we would impress on our legislators the difficulty of ultimately reaching the wished-for harbor of specie payment.

In connection with this subject we can but impress upon Congress the sentiments of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which gives a correct idea of the real status of the "greenbacks." While we do not go so far as to denounce the "legal-tenders" in the unmeasured terms in which our contemporary indulges, yet we desire as earnestly as it does that specie payment may be resumed, and the necessity which compelled the "greenbacks" being issued be removed. It says:—

"The recognition by the Secretary of the Treasury of the fact that all the financial evils which are now manifest, and the dangers which are apprehended, are due to the direct issue by the Government of an inconvertible currency with the legal attributes of money, affords gratifying evidence of a wholesome change in public sentiment;" and adds: "It is something to gain official recognition of the fact that the issue of legal-tenders was a grand mistake from the beginning, inevitably demoralizing and corrupting in its tendency, and to be withdrawn before there can be any hope of restoring the country to a sound financial condition."

The great danger to which we are continually subjected by legislative action on financial topics arises from the liability of professional men to go to extremes in business transactions. Congress is composed to a large extent of lawyers, and has but a small proportion of merchants or business men. Hence, there is always danger of the grand law to "never use force in finance" being overlooked. We hope, however, that having declared, very properly, against further contraction at present, that body will also exhibit a commendable discretion in the exercise of its other attributes in the power to issue new loans, and thus prevent inflation. Of the two evils, it is hard to decide which will do the country more ultimate harm.

A Quietus.

As the country had every reason to suppose, from the temper manifested by a majority of the Republicans in Congress, the proposed impeachment of Andrew Johnson was decisively defeated on Saturday afternoon, the vote standing 108 noes to 57 ayes. Of the former but 42 were given by the Democratic members, while 66 Republicans altogether voted in the negative. The opposition to impeachment, therefore, embraces not only two-thirds of the whole House, but a clear majority of the Republican side of it. This last fact is one on which the country certainly deserves congratulation, for it places the impeachment faction so clearly and definitely in the minority that they have no hope whatever of gaining the ascendancy as matters now stand. It likewise places the position of the Republican party squarely before the country. Andrew Johnson is considered by a large majority of its adherents, if not by every man who can properly lay claim to coöperation with it, as a "bold, bad man." But it has decided most emphatically that, although it considers the President guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors which might warrant impeachment, public policy demands that for the present it shall not prosecute these charges "to final trial and punishment." In the language of Mr. Boutwell, "it is not strange that a sensitive and conscientious public opinion shrinks from a proceeding so solemn in its character, the end of which men cannot foresee."

Such being the deliberate decision of the recognized leaders of the party, after months of wearisome agitation, we hope we shall not again have occasion to refer to impeachment during the remaining fifteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration. At the end of that time he can be quietly lost sight of, and left at liberty to devote the remainder of his natural existence to ruminating upon the vast amount of mischief which he accomplished while in the flesh politically, and the still greater evils in the effort to thrust which upon the country he was forestalled by a faithful and patriotic Congress. But it is not enough that the question of impeachment has been formally and definitely settled. An end should be put to all discussion of the matter, especially in the halls of Congress, which has enough before it in the single department of finance to occupy the whole of the present session. The country will, therefore, regret that, as soon as the vote had been taken, and the attention of the House turned to the important subject of the contraction of the currency, several members dragged the dead carcass of impeachment before that body and attempted to fan it into spasmodic vitality. Such a course should be deprecated by all who have the welfare of the country and the integrity of the Republican party at heart, and we hope that we shall not witness the repetition of such an unseemly farce.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Kansas Revisited—1857 and 1867 Contrasted.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 5, 1867.

Probably no part of the country has witnessed more extensive and important changes, during the past ten years, than Kansas and Western Missouri. Two days ago I stepped aboard of the cars at St. Louis, in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock, *en route* for this place. The afternoon and evening wore rapidly away in conversation with old friends whom I chanced to meet, and about 11 o'clock we took our berths for the night. Morning found us refreshed by sleep, and clear across the State of Missouri, at the State line between it and Kansas, where a fine hot breakfast was awaiting us at the railroad eating house and hotel. A transfer to the cars of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, a couple of hours' ride up the matchless valley of the Kaw (or Kansas) river, and we are at the beautiful and historic city of Lawrence, renowned not less for her devotion to, than her sufferings in, the great cause of human freedom.

I made this same journey ten years ago last spring, and, by way of contrast, let me briefly describe it. The simple recital may serve more vividly to picture the actual changes that have taken place than any general expressions could serve to do.

Then, as now, I took the cars of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, at the same depot, and at the same hour of the afternoon. There, however, all correspondence ceases. The train was an immense one, loaded down with emigrants for Kansas. About seven hours' ride brought us, in the night, to Jefferson City, on the Missouri river, the then terminus of the railroad. The remainder of our journey to the "promised land" whither we were tending was to be made by boat. I well remember what a rush there was from the cars down the steep gangways, lighted with flaming pine torches, to the boat. Our tickets were through tickets from Buffalo, New York, and called for "state-rooms" and meals on board the Missouri river packets. But, alas! how should a boat with state-rooms for perhaps a couple of hundred passengers, find accommodations for nearly a thousand? The boats, at that time, ran directly from St. Louis through to the Kansas border, taking passengers the whole distance. The result was that every state-room had been taken by those who got on at St. Louis, making the entire trip by water; so that when the boat stopped at Jefferson City for the crowd who had come up by the cars, there was simply room to take them aboard, and that was about all. However, an American assemblage rarely loses its good temper, nor its fertility of invention to make the best of everything. Perhaps, too, a little incipient hardship was not lost upon those who were so soon to brave the privations and perils of Kansas life, such as it then was. The first thing was to improvise some kind of arrangements for sleeping, for the human system claims sleep as inexorably as it does food. The immense cabin was turned into a vast dormitory, one end being curtained off for the women and children, with rows of mattresses on the floor from side to side. Each man took his carpet-sack for a pillow, and soon the cabin was filled with the reclining forms of the tired travellers. It was hours, however, before the crowd quieted down, so that much sleep could not be obtained. I have always noticed that if you get a dozen men together under unusual circumstances, somebody's sense of the ludicrous will be so excited, that he must make a "deliverance" of some sort. So it was now. Imaginary waiters were hailed with commands for articles of comfort or luxury clearly beyond our present condition and surroundings. Some mirth-provoking question would be put with all possible gravity by a man to his neighbor, when a dozen answers would come to it from all parts of the cabin, accompanied with roars of laughter. I remember one chap, who must have been the original of the definition given of man by Socrates, or some other equally responsible authority, that he was a fowl without feathers, for his imitation of the crowing of a rooster was most perfect, and loud enough to have aroused the "seven sleepers," had he lived in their day. The officers of the boat finally interfered to check the boisterous mirth, in favor of those who desired to sleep, and quiet soon prevailed. Thus passed our first night on a Missouri river packet-boat. The trip occupied three days and nights. There were many little things that struck one as singular. I shall never forget my emotions as I stepped into the wash-room in the morning and turned on the water for a wash. A yellow, dirty-looking fluid poured forth, like the waters of the Schuylkill in a freshet, apparently as suitable for one's ablutions as a mud-puddle after a heavy rain. The appearance, however, was worse than the reality. The Missouri river water is very pure naturally, but loaded with a fine, almost impalpable yellow sand. Let it stand for half a day, and it becomes clear and palatable for drinking. The steamboat hands, however, dip it and drink it directly from the river, and experience no evil effects from its use.

The matter of feeding so large a crowd was no slight affair. Tables were set the whole length of the cabin. Those who managed to get to the first table fared very well, but woe to the unlucky wight who depends upon the second and even third tables! The only chance to secure a good meal was to pre-empt a chair along the sides of the cabin for an hour or two before meal-time, and to hold on to it until the chairs were placed at the table, and then to stand behind it ready to defend your claim against all comers. I am afraid Chesterfield would have lost his polish under such unfavorable circumstances. The animal triumphs over the spiritual in man on very slight provocation sometimes.

The process of "wooding up" at night on one of these great boats is picturesque in the extreme. They consume great quantities of wood for their engines, and at convenient points for landing, those who make a business of furnishing wood for steamers cord it up in long piles of hundreds of cords, generally in the depths of some forest. As a boat approaches one of these places where she intends to wood up, she blows two ar three long notes of warning with her whistle, which can be heard for miles around, so that the owner or his agents may be on hand. There is no waiting for them, however. The wood is taken whether they are present or not. In case of the owner's absence, the captain writes the name of his boat and the amount of wood he has taken on a card, and leaves it sticking in the crevice of a stick at the end of a pile, and settles the bill on his return, or on his next trip. Arrived at the wood yard, the planks are thrown out, the boat fastened to the shore by a huge cable, the torches lighted, and all hands fall to and bring on the wood. The torches are made of pitch pine split into fine pieces, and are burned in a sort of iron holder or frame work, set up near the bows of the boat, and leaning out over the bow, so that the falling pieces may not endanger the boat. They make a beautiful and brilliant light, illuminating the whole neighborhood.

On the third day we arrived at the great bend of the Missouri, and got our first view of Kansas, at the point where the flourishing town of Wyandotte now stands. There were a few houses there then, but the site was beautiful and inviting. The ground gently rose and swelled away from the banks of the river; the trees were shady and green, and the whole appearance of the land as one first gazed upon it, was calculated to rejoice the heart. The emigrants crowded the deck and gave three cheers for Kansas. The crowd now began to disperse. Some had already stopped at Kansas City, a couple of miles back; others stopped at Wyandotte, and still others were to get off at Quindaro, Delaware, Leavenworth, and other points. Lawrence was then the great point of interest in the Territory, and from all these points on the river there were daily lines of stages to it—it being situated on the Kaw river, some forty miles in the interior. I had determined to stop at Quindaro, a few miles above Wyandotte. I had seen, before starting, an advertisement in the New York *Tribune*, that there was a daily line of boats from Quindaro to Lawrence by the Kaw river. I never found the line, and the navigation of the Kaw, except for catfish, has since, in slang phrase, "played out."

Quindaro was a town of half-a-dozen houses, situated on the steep face of a rocky cliff, rising directly from the river's edge. It was one of twenty points in the Missouri River which were all expecting at that time to make the future metropolis of the State. Governor Charles Robinson, S. N. Simpson, and others, were at that time making their headquarters there, and shares in the town were selling readily at from five hundred to eight hundred dollars in gold. The town company had commenced grading the main street to the river, and were making an immense cut through the rocks at the top of the bluff. It remains unfinished to this day, and shares are now worth the value of the land for agricultural purposes, although a modest little village has grown up back of the river, on the height of land. We put up at the chief and only hotel of the place, a large building which had just been erected. In lieu of mortar the partitions between the rooms were covered with white cotton cloth, a device which was quite common in Kansas in those days.

The evening after I arrived I had my first view of the political contest that was then agitating the Territory. The Free State men had refused to recognize the laws passed by the "bogus" Legislature elected by the Missouri invaders. The consequence was that the country was left to be regulated by the law of local public opinion and organization. In Quindaro, which was a unanimous Free-State town, the law was that no whisky should be sold. About night-fall I noticed a sudden assemblage of men near the river. I went down to see what was up. When I got there I found a young man standing on a dry goods box and in a deep bass voice haranguing the crowd. He went on to state that, in the absence of all lawful authority in the Territory, it devolved upon the people to protect themselves. The people of Quindaro had enacted that no intoxicating liquors should be sold in their midst; notwithstanding this, the prisoner at the bar (the bar was a big stone) had been guilty of opening a saloon and of selling whisky, in defiance of the law they had adopted. What would they do with him? A court was extemporized, the case was tried in about ten minutes, the offender found guilty, and some slight penalty affixed, with a warning of a severer fate if the offense was repeated. This was Kansas law under "squatter sovereignty."

The distance to Lawrence was forty miles; the stage line was a span of second-rate horses, for the whole distance, and a mud wagon; the number of passengers eight, with an average of two big trunks each. We started with a light wagon, but gave that up before we had gone a mile, and sent back for a heavier one. Finally we were off, and a more delightful morning for a ride never dawned. It was April, the sun was genial, but not oppressive, the trees all about us were bursting into leaf, the wild gooseberry bushes were in full bloom, the grass was springing on the prairies, and the birds singing in the trees. We soon left the timber and struck the "long prairie rolls, green billows of a sea which had turned to solid ground, ere its bosom had sunk to rest. The road was a succession of long gradual ascents and descents. As the load was heavy, we soon established the precedent of walking up the hills to relieve the team, which looked none too promising for the journey before us. Thus we travelled on till about three o'clock in the afternoon, when we struck the deep wooded valley of Wolf ceek. We had breakfasted early, and the lapse of time, as well as the exercise of so much walking, had made us all ravenously hungry, but there was no settlement on the whole route. It was an Indian reservation that we were passing over, and uninhabited by them even until within a few miles of Lawrence. Happily, we here found a camp of laborers who were building a bridge over Wolf creek. They had been to dinner, but had left a pot half full of baked beans and a few biscuit. We bought the stock, made a ring around the pot, one of our company produced a bottle of pepper-sauce from his trunk, and we made a feast off of those beans and biscuit such as hunger alone could have prepared for us. The best bill of fare ever put before the guests of the Continental could not have been eaten with greater relish.

We drove on, and, as the afternoon declined, our poor team became more and more weary, until we were forced to walk all the time, down hill as well as up. At last, a little after sundown, one of the horses stopped, and would go no further. He was completely tired out. A council of war was held. We were still seven miles from Lawrence, and all of the way through the woods. There were no houses except a few Indian cabins along the road. We had no food or blankets for camping out. It was determined to leave the driver with the team and the trunks, hoping that the horses would finally drag through, while the passengers would push on, on foot, for Lawrence. One of our company knew the road well, so that he could act as our guide. I will cut my story short without waiting to describe our stopping and getting supper with old Sarcoxie, a Delaware Indian chief, and some laughable incidents connected therewith, and simply say that, after a long and weary walk, we arrived on the banks of the Kaw opposite to Lawrence, at about midnight. It took us nearly an hour to rouse the ferryman on the Lawrence side, so that he would come across and ferry us over. At last we heard the plash of his boat, and soon found ourselves among friends in Lawrence at the end of our journey.

That was ten years ago. The nearest railroad was then at Jefferson City—now it is here, and extends three hundred miles west, with a branch road to Leavenworth, and another line leading south under construction. Then the telegraph lines reached only to Boonville; now they have been extended across the continent to the Pacific, and we are in instant communication with the whole country. Then the Kaw river was crossed by a rope-ferry—now a splendid bridge, costing forty thousand dollars, spans the stream. Then Lawrence had one weekly paper, with mails twice a week—now she has daily mails east and west, and two large daily papers. Then Lawrence had about one thousand inhabitants—now she has ten thousand, with a State university, public schools, churches, and all the appliances of modern civilization. Such are some of the changes of the last ten years, as shown by a journey to Lawrence in 1857 and one in 1867.

T. D. T.

CARD.---We are now receiving direct from our Paris house a large and elegant assortment of Gilt and Bronze Clocks, Candelabras, Vases, Parisian Fancy Goods, Etc. Etc., all of which have been made by the leading manufacturers of Paris, and will be offered at Public Sale in the course of a few days. The assortment of Extra Fine Gilt Clocks and Candelabras, Groups, and Statuettes, will be the largest ever heretofore offered.

VITI BROTHERS,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons,)
Importers,
No. 149 S. FRONT St.,
12 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE NIGHTINGALE HAS NO PEER among singing birds, the antelope taking of all graceful quadrupeds, and among a thousand perfumes Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" stands alone—matchless in purity, unapproached in voluptuous richness, and more durable than any other floral extract known.—*Orange Journal.* 1t

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER,
11 22 mw9t Treasurer.

☞ COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwi 14t S. C. PALMER Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Dec 4, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders, this Bank will pay the State Tax of Three Mills assessed upon their shares, and now payable to the Receiver of Taxes of this city. W. H. SHELMERDINE,
12 6 3t Cashier.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—
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THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
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WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mw]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1.75 to $30.
Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of
NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
R HOSKINS & CO,
Stationers and Engravers,
12 9 t12 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

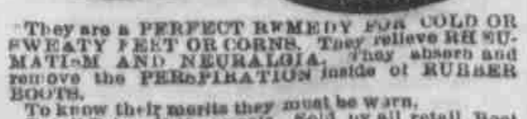
"LAST TWA NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND."
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 13 and 14,
MR. KENNEDY
Will make his last appearance in his
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Piano Forte..................................Miss KENNEDY
Admission, 50 cents Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street,
The grand Piano used. made by Hallet, Davis & Co., is furnished by Mr. C. W. A Trumpler. 12 9mwfs

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S.	6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ₱ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 ( ) July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

JUDGE NOT; OR, HESTER POWERS' GIRLHOOD, is written by a Philadelphia Lady, for young ladies.
She has made one of the simplest stories teach the most important lesson of life and done it with such beauty and power that everybody is in love with it.
AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT it will have an immense sale at ASHMEAD'S, PITCHER'S, CLAXTON'S, PETERSONS', and LIPPINCOTT'S Bookstores.
LORING, Publisher,
12 7 2t BOSTON.

PATENT ELASTIC
VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.
To know their merits they must be worn.
Retail Price, $1 00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.
E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer,
12 9 1m No. 7 UNION Street, Boston, Mass.

1867. "CHRISTMAS." 1867.

The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.

With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
25 to 75 PER CENT.
REDUCTION.
AMERICAN CHROMODEPOT.
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PICTURES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FRAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
STEREOSCOPES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BIBLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PRAYERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHROMOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALBUMS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO REPLENISH YOUR LIBRARIES,
TO BUY YOUR PICTURES,
TO SELECT YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Toy Books for Babies,
Juveniles for Boys and Girls,
Illustrated Books for Ladies.
Standard Authors for Gentlemen.
PRANC'S AMERICAN CHROMOS
Largest assortment at the Lowest Prices, at
G. W. PITCHER'S,
NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. [12 7 6t

AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE"
NOW READY,
A NEW VOLUME BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY,"
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEA,
A STORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE RESTORATION.
A Sequel to "The Draytons and the Davenants." Price, only $1·30.
All the works of this author at corresponding low prices.
$2 BOOKS SELLING AT 25 CENTS.
$2 BOOKS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.
$1·50 BOOKS SELLING AT 25 CENTS.
A new lot of these CHEAP BOOKS now ready for inspection.
Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 9 2t NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE"
THACKERAY'S WORKS.
PENDENNIS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.
NEWCOMES SELLING AT 50 CENTS.
Everything in our Line either at Wholesale or Less than Cost.
Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 7 NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERRY WINE.

A NEW INVOICE OF CHOICE TABLE SHERRY, THE SAME AS WE HAVE SO LONG FURNISHED AT A LOW PRICE, IN SMALL CASKS, (20 GALLONS EACH), OR BY THE DEMIJOHN.
ALSO, YET ON HAND, A PORTION OF OUR LAST IMPORTATION OF HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES VERY FINE SHERRY, DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF GONZALES & DUBOSC, XERES, BY THE CASK OR RETAIL.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

PENMANSHIP,
BOOK-KEEPING,
CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.,
Taught thoroughly at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
The preparation for business gained here has already proved a fortune to hundreds of young men.
Catalogues may be obtained at the College.
THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL for sale at the College. Price $1·25. Sent free to any address. 12 7 2t4p

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE GRAND SECRET.—The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them, in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There are no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and ALL WILL BE WELL. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

AT A MEETING of the Trustees of the Riverside Institute, held in Philadelphia, December 7, A. D 1867, a statement was made by the Chairman of the Building Committee, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees:—

Resolved, That our efforts to establish the Riverside Institute have been responded to by a generous public in such a manner as to satisfy us that the success of the Institution is placed beyond peradventure, and we earnestly invite the public at large to give liberal encouragement and prompt assistance to establish this Institute upon a safe and permanent basis, to the end that it may become a credit and an ornament to the country, and a help to the Government in its great national duty of educating the sons of its soldiers for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

WE HAVE examined the monument just erected at the marble yard of Henry S. Tarr & Son, No. 710 Green street, for the late General David B. Birney, and would express our perfect satisfaction with it in every respect, and are desirous that the public should examine it previous to its erection in the cemetery.

(Signed) GEORGE BULLOCK,
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
DAVID WINEBRENNER,
Committee.

THE Secretary of the Treasury's Report reveals a very satisfactory state of the national finances, and, says the Secretary, "This is now a fitting opportunity to further provide for its improvement." Speaking of "fitting opportunities," they are as abundant as *fitting customers* at this season of the year, at the large Ready-Made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

CURTAINS—Selling off in consequence of change of business January 1, 1868.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

100,000 DOLLARS worth of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc. etc., selling at very low prices. Must be sold before 1868.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS selling at reduced prices at
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.'s Curtain Store,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

SIDNEY, NEW JERSEY.—F. Humphreys, M. D.—Dear Sir:—* * * Your Catarrh Pills cured my wife of a catarrh of eighteen months' standing, for which she had previously taken allopathic medicines in vain. I esteem them highly.
Yours respectfully, J. G. WILLIAMSON.
This is No. 19 of the series.
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marsh's Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

LOOKING-GLASSES, plain, or ornamented with imperishable metal ornaments, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by B. F. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

CONCESSION TO CUSTOMERS.—
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

KENYON—RUGGLES.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, J. J. KENYON, Esq., of New York, to Miss MYRA G., youngest daughter of James Ruggles, Esq., of Philadelphia.

TIETJEN—HOLL.—On Thursday evening, December 5, 1867, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Adam Hinkle, FRANCIS M. TIETJEN, of Baltimore, Md., to PAULINE L. HOLL, of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

CATTELL.—At Woodbury, N. J., while on a visit at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Joseph Fithian, THOMAS W. CATTELL, of Salem, N. J., aged 77 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his residence in Salem, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. **

HOWELL.—On Sunday morning, the 8th instant, after a short illness, GEORGE M. HOWELL, son of Lavinia and the late James S. Howell in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Henry W. Ridgway, No. 160 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McCRYSTAL.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. SARAH McCRYSTAL, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 509 South street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

NIPPES.—On the 8th instant, JOHN C. NIPPES, in the 60th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends, also Radiant Star Lodge, No. 232, I. O. of O. F.; and Ark of Safety Division, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Sixth and Coates streets, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PHEW! H-H-HOW I SHIVER!—WELL, then, put on your door one of the thirteen kinds of door springs for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LARGE CLOTHES WRINGERS FOR HOTELS; Wringers for stationary tubs, and a variety of makes of Wringers for family use. Wringers repaired TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CHILDREN'S KNIVES AND FORKS, Britannia Cups, low priced Pocket Knives, Miniature Spades, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA IN TWENTY-SIX HOURS.—Even before the achievement of the promised feat, another pedestrian rushes into notoriety, and heralds abroad that even the success of Weston will pale before the victory which he anticipates. On Friday next, Frank McIntire is to leave New York at 1 o'clock P. M and walk to this city, a distance of 110 miles, in twenty-six hours. James Lee, stakeholder, Peter Y. Everett, and Mr. Grinnell, judges, will accompany him in carriages to see that nothing unfair is done. The stakes are entered by two well-known sporting men of Gotham, who wager $2500 each on the result. McIntire is known as the trainer of Joe Coburn in his match with McCoole. He has gone into active training, which he will keep up until the day and the hour when he starts forth for his great walk, which will be from the place of Thomas C. Burns, No. 14 Ann street. The walk will not commence, however, until he reaches Jersey City. The following are the articles of agreement which were signed on Thursday night last:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.—The following articles of agreement were entered into this date between the undersigned, viz., C. R. Radcliffe, of the city of Brooklyn, and James Underhill, of New York city. The said Radcliff wagers the sum of $2500 against $2500 deposited by the said James Underhill, that Frank McIntire, of the city of New York, cannot walk from New York to Philadelphia over the most direct road in twenty-six hours, the said McIntire to start from Jersey City on Friday, Dec. 13, 1867, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., the said McIntire to be accompanied by two judges herein named, viz., Henry McDermott on behalf of said C. R. Radcliffe, and Peter Y. Everett on behalf of James Underhill. And we do hereby appoint James Lee referee and stakeholder, and we do further agree that should there be any snow on the ground, the same shall be postponed until such a day as the referee shall select. And be it further agreed, that in the event of any drawbridge being opened over the route, causing detention, that such time that is lost shall be duly allowed the said McIntire. The said parties do agree to meet on the above Friday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Thomas C. Burns' saloon, No. 14 Ann street, said McIntire to be accompanied by John Grindell.
C. R. RADCLIFFE,
JAMES UNDERHILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.—I, Frank McIntire, do hereby consent and agree to walk from New York to Philadelphia in accordance with the above agreement, and to perform the same to the best of my ability. FRANK McINTIRE.
Witness—P. Y. EVERETT,
Sworn to before me, G. W. HINCHMAN.

A TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday night last an interesting ceremonial came off at the hall of Philomathean Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., it being no less than the presentation of a handsome gold watch to Mr. George Fling, P. G. Master. The watch is valued at $200, E. Howard & Co., makers, and has Reed's patent chronometer balance and Mershon's patent regulator. The chain attached to it cost $45. Inscribed on the inner case is the following:—

"Presented to P. G. Master George Fling, by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., in appreciation of his efficiency as R. W. Grand Master, during the term ending May, 1867."

The Committee on Presentation were Messrs. Charles K. Neisser, Philip Lowry, and Joseph L. Sykes, and the fitting testimonial of appreciation was presented on behalf of the Committee by R. W. Grand Treasurer M. Richards Muckle. Past Grand Master George Fling received the token in a few pertinent and grateful remarks. Speeches were subsequently made by P. G. Sire James B. Nicholson, Grand Secretary Curtis, P. G. George Bertram, G. W. Samuel F. Gwinner, D. G. Master Peter B. Long, and Past Grand Waterhouse and Past Grand Benjamin F. Allen, of No. 10.

After the presentation, the whole company were invited to the residence of Brother George Fling, at the upper end of Main street, Germantown, where a bountiful collation was spread, superintended by Mrs. George Fling; after which, singing closed the ceremonies of the evening at about 12 o'clock.

OBITUARY.—On Saturday afternoon last Mr. Thomas W. Cattell, well known to the mercantile community for fifty years past, died at Woodbury, N. J., of heart disease. Mr. Cattell was born at Salem, N. J., January 23, 1791; was educated for the mercantile profession in Philadelphia, and commenced business for himself in Salem, his native town, in 1812. He was for more than fifty years an active merchant in that town, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was the father of Senator Cattell and Mr. E. G. Cattell, of the well-known mercantile firm of A. G. Cattell & Co., of this city; also of the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; and another of his sons, Rev. T. W. Cattell, is Principal of the Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey. He was universally esteemed in the community where he lived so long as an able merchant and exemplary citizen, and for some years occupied the position of ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. His funeral will take place from his residence, in Salem, on Wednesday, 11th inst.

AN UNJUST CHARGE.—We are authorized to deny the statement made in an article published in a Sunday paper yesterday, headed "A Conciliatory Feast," said to have been given to Collector John H. Diehl, of the Second District, at the Farragut House, Broad and Passyunk road, by the distillers and rectifiers of his District. Mr. Diehl is represented to have been "the lion of the occasion, for obvious reasons, and Mr. Diehl was happy, for obvious reasons." We have ascertained that the entertainment was nothing more than a "raffle for a horse," and Mr. Diehl was not present on the occasion, and knew nothing of the affair until he saw it published in the papers.

ROBBERY OF $400.—Some nights ago, a countryman was enticed into a negro brothel, in Cross alley, by a couple of colored men, named Colliean Dutton and Sidney Wordreen. When in the house a trio of black amazons robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $400, and stifled his cries for help by almost suffocating him with a blanket. The woman who appropriated the money left, much to the chagrin of the accomplices, male and female. The above-named persons were arrested by Officers Gastins and Ewing, and committed by Alderman Swift.

GERMANTOWN CONCERT.—To-morrow evening Miss Caroline McCaffrey gives her concert at Town Hall, Germantown, assisted by the most celebrated talent of this city. The programme has been selected with judicious care, and could scarcely be improved upon. The solos, duets, trios, and quartettes, are all beautiful, and many of them entirely new. This will unquestionably be *the* concert of the Germantown season. Tickets may be had at the door, and at the leading Germantown stores. Those who neglect to attend will miss a most splendid entertainment.

INCITING TO RIOT.—The wages of the men working in Mr. Sauls' mill, at Second and Montgomery streets, having been reduced, the majority of them quit; others remained. On Saturday last a number of those who quit came to the mill and attempted to prevent those at work from continuing. One of the leaders, Thomas Metcalfe, was arrested, and held by Alderman Neil in $800 bail to answer.

A THIEF.—George S. Sharp, a colored man, went into Mr. Farrison's dry goods store, at Barron and South streets, on Saturday morning, and stole two pieces of calico. Mr. Farrison espied him in the act, and gave chase, when Sharp, drawing a knife, murderously assaulted him, but was arrested by Officer Tyler before any injury was done. Alderman Morrow committed Sharp to answer.

ROBBERY OF VALUABLE PAPERS.—John Graef, about one week ago, stole a man's coat at Fifth and Oxford streets. In the pockets of the coat were papers valued at $1000. Yesterday Graef was arrested by Officer Hansel, of the Eleventh District, and the coat was found, but without the papers. Alderman Hines committed Graef in default of $800 bail to answer.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Home Missionary Society of the city of Philadelphia will be held in the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, on Tuesday evening. The opening exercises will be conducted by Rev. G. Dana Boardman, D. D. The annual report will be read by the President, George H. Stuart, Esq. Interesting addresses may be expected.

MALICIOUS.—Thomas Lynch, being intoxicated on Saturday morning, attempted to pull a man's coat from his person, at Beach and Noble streets, which resulted in tearing it all the way up. Another man remonstrated with Lynch for doing this, and was rewarded with partial insensibility and a black eye. Lynch was held by Alderman Becker in $500 bail.

THE EFFECT OF THE COLD SNAP.—This morning the Schuylkill was covered with a thin coating of ice. Along the shores, where the water is shallow, the ice has been formed thick enough to permit skating.

MISDEMEANOR.—A small speculation just brought to light has resulted badly for the parties concerned in it. William Armstrong and Michael, his brother, taking advantage of the nightly rush of amusement-seekers at the "Walnut," determined to reap a little of the golden harvest which was there being realized. On Saturday night they purchased about two dozen tickets, at the rate of twenty-five cents each, and squeezing themselves out of the crowd they sold these same tickets to those who had the most meagre anticipation of ever getting into the theatre that night, for the sum of thirty cents, thus realizing a glorious bonus of five cents on each. The proprietors of the theatre complained of this, and on that same night, just as the brothers were realizing the great profits of their scheme, they were arrested and committed.

SUPPOSED PICKPOCKET.—Detective Warnock arrested a young man, calling himself Thomas Robinson, in a saloon at the N. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, upon suspicion of having picked the pocket of Henry McMenamin of a wallet containing $30. The latter went into the place accompanied by the prisoner and another man, name not known. After drinking together, McMenamin found that he had been robbed. Before he had discovered the loss, the third party left the saloon. Alderman Beitler held Robinson in $1500 bail to answer.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce elsewhere in our paper today the publication of a cheap edition of Dickens' works for the million. By the utmost economy this house is able to lay before the public a neat edition for the unprecedented price of 25 cents per volume.

RESTAURANT ROBBED.—On Saturday night last thieves entered the restaurant under the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, kept by Robert Adams, and stole seventy-five cigars, thirty packages of "solace" tobacco, one dollar and thirty cents in pennies, and three bottles of whisky.

APPOINTED.—Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, of the Church of the Epiphany, has been appointed Editor of the American Sunday School Union's periodicals, in place of Dr. Packard, deceased. The selection is an eminently proper one, as Dr. Newton is admirably adapted to fill the position.

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—William Escher and William McGowan were yesterday arrested at Ridge avenue and Master streets for disturbing religious worship in a church in that vicinity. Alderman Fitch committed them in default of bail.

AT an early hour yesterday morning, a disturbance took place in the public house of Antonio Lawrence, on Second street, above Queen. The Second District Police entered the place and arrested twelve men. Alderman Tittermary held them for a breach of the peace.

A TRIPLE ROBBERY.—William Ward, for the larceny of a pair of shoes from one store, and a bag of flour from another, and a piece of muslin from still another, on Second street, last Saturday morning, was arrested, and committed by Alderman Tittermary in default of bail.

GREAT BOOK SALE.—The large collection of splendid books to be sold this week by M. Thomas & Sons, is now on exhibition at the auction store. The sale will commence each day at *three o'clock*—one hour earlier than usual.

ABUSING HIS WIFE.—Alderman Thomas, on Saturday, committed Hugh Mullin in default of $2000 bail, for beating his wife, who resides in Germantown.

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 28wsm5p

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Wilmington at 7·20 A. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents. Chester, or Hook, 10 cts. [12 5 6t

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2m5p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

WHOLESALE
BUCK GLOVE
MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
11 20 wsmlmrp] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·53	taking in exchange		U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·53	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$98·83	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$112·15	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Fire at a Hotel—Another Decision—Movements of Jeff. Davis, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—A portion of the east wing of the Maltby House, occupied mainly by servants and employes of the hotel, was burned yesterday evening; one man was badly injured. The loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance.

Judge Dobbin this morning, in the Superior Court, decided the mandamus case of the old constables appointed by Chapman to restrain the new constables appointed by Mayor Banks from acting, but as the decision sustains the Bank appointments the decision will be appealed from. This decides a similar case pending between the old and new Judges of the Appeal Tax Court.

Jeff. Davis did not visit West river, as reported, being prevented by rough weather. He was at Emanuel Church yesterday. It is intensely cold, and there is good skating here.

Ship News.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—The tug Grant returned from the barque Ellsworth, ashore at Athenia. She was unable to save the vessel.

The barques Annie Vaught and Alice Richards are ashore at Spectacle Reef. The crews escaped in small boats to Duncan City, but the vessels are a total loss.

The tug Moore arrived this morning from Buffalo, with three barges, nine days out.

Schooner Swallow arrived.

These vessels will all lay up here. The river is full of floating ice, and navigation may be considered closed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The propeller Argus, from New York for Boston, before reported in Vineyard Sound with her machinery disabled, parted her hawser, and went ashore on the 6th instant on Nashawena. Crew saved. Vessel bilged and going to pieces. She was thirty-five tons burthen, and was recently built at Wilmington, Delaware. She was designed for a tug boat, and was valued at $10,000.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 112⅝@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@108.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104⅞@105
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105⅛@105¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@107⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107⅞.
United States 10-40s, 101¼@101½.
June and July 7·30s, 105@105¼.
The market shows considerable activity, and is quite firm in consequence of the recent action of Congress.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet at 17@17½c. Flour firm and 10@20c. higher; 10,000 barrels sold; State, $8·50@10·75; Ohio, $9·90@12·85; Western, $8·50@10·70; Southern, $10@14·25; California, $12@12·50. Wheat firm and 2@3c. higher. Corn firm and 1c. higher. Oats firm, and 1@2c. higher; Western, 84@85. Barley advancing Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $21@21·58. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet and firm at 17¼@17½c for middlings. Flour stiff, and 50c. higher for the best quality of City mills; other brands have improved 25c. Wheat firm at Saturday's quotations. Corn firm; sales of new white at $1·18@1·24; new yellow at $1·20; prime dry Western mixed, $1·18@1·20. Oats, 72@74c. Rye firm at $1·60@1·65 for Pennsylvania. Provisions dull and steady.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, Embracing a Great Variety of Choice Works in Superb Bindings, Splendid Bibles, Miscellaneous Publications, Juveniles, Etc.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, December 10, 11, and 12,
Commencing each day at 3 o'clock. Included are—Dore's Milton's Paradise Lost; Don Quixote; Elaine; Dante and Baron Munchausen; Bulwer, Cooper, Dickens, Irving, and Shakespeare's Works; Book of Gems; Hume's England; Court of Napoleon; Sloan's Architecture; Loves and Heroines of Poets; Waverly Novels; Chambers' Encyclopedia; London Society; Webster's Pictorial Dictionary; Black's General Atlas; Cassin's Mammalogy and Ornithology; Baird's Mammals of North America; British Essayists; Snowden's Coins and Medals, etc. 12 9 4t

25 CENT EDITION OF DICKENS' WORKS.
PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION FOR THE MILLION.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish at once an entire NEW AND CHEAP EDITION OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS. Each book will be printed from large type, that all can read, and each work will be issued complete in a large octavo volume, with a New Illustrated Cover, and sold at the low price of Twenty-five cents a volume, or Four Dollars for a complete set. This edition will be called "PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION FOR THE MILLION," and will be the cheapest edition of the works of Charles Dickens ever printed. The first volume is now ready, being

OLIVER TWIST.

His Life and Adventures. With a New Illustrated Cover. Price Twenty-five cents.

All the other volumes, to complete the series, will follow in rapid succession. Booksellers and News Agents will be supplied at our usual low rates.

For sale by all Booksellers. Ask for "Petersons'" Edition, and take no other. Copies will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of Twenty-five cents, by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cigars, as we have done for forty years.

Their high cost, however, has determined us to introduce a bona fide substitute that can BE RETAILED AT MODERATE PRICE, and to this end we are manufacturing Fine Standard Cigars, including grades made entirely of Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is used only in leading Havana factories. This we prepare and work ON THEIR SYSTEM, guided by long practical experience in this manufacture at Havana.

Our new enterprise is, therefore, in its leading objects, a mere transfer of a first-class factory from Havana to Philadelphia, and our manufacture will be, in greater part, strictly Fine Havana Cigars, equal to any imported, yet much cheaper, and by no means to be confounded with even the best customary grades of Domestic Cigars.

The smoking public may soon judge of the truth of our assertions, as our Cigars will shortly be offered to them through the principal city dealers.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
12 5 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, January 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC,
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW OPENING!
AN INVOICE OF
French Mantel Clocks,
Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
CALL ATTENTION
TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STERLING
AND
STANDARD SILVER-WARE.
ALSO,
GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY
OR [9 18 wfm3mrp
BRIDAL GIFTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NOTICE.

To Persons Intending to Effect
INSURANCE UPON THEIR LIVES,
THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offers inducements equal to any other Company, and superior to many.

The return premium has averaged larger than most of the other Companies.

The insured participate EVERY YEAR in the division of surplus, while in some companies no return is ever given for the first year's premium.

All the Surplus Belongs to the Insured!

There being no Stockholders to claim a share. The security is ample. The assets are well and safely invested, and in proportion to the amount of liability.

INSURE NOW!

ALL POLICIES ISSUED PREVIOUS TO FIRST JANUARY WILL SHARE IN THE JANUARY DIVISION.

ASSETS..........$1,800,000.

Losses Paid Promptly.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 12 9mwf3t

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER
Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES
Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.
ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.
Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of the year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 36 South SEVENTH Street. 12 7 6t*

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to J. MULFORD, CHESNUT HILL. 12 7 3t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL..........$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

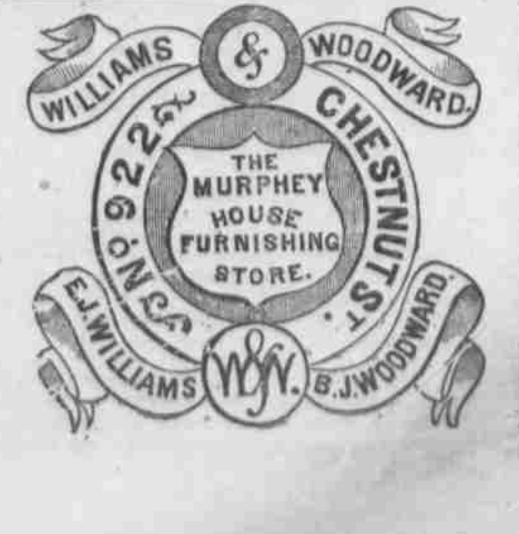
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.



FOURTH EDITION

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in favor of impartial suffrage, contemning the present government of the lately rebellious States and asking that they be annulled.

Also a communication from the Paymaster-General in answer to an inquiry transmitting papers in regard to the robbery of Paymaster Glenn. Referred.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Speaker proceeded, as the regular business in order on Monday, to call the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions, for reference only.

The special bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, as follows:—By Mr. Perham (Me.) joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine relating to the assassination of John R. Robinson at Salt Lake city; in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; in relation to manufactures; relating to the defense of the State; relating to the new decimal system of weights and measures, and expressing sympathy with the Cretans in their struggle for independence. They were referred to the appropriate committees.

By Mr. Stevens (N. H.) Authorizing transmission through the mails free of postage of certificates of the Legislature of New Hampshire. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Ferris (N. Y.)—To perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Van Wyck (N. Y.)—Authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a receiver to take charge of any Bank, and to restore such Bank to the owners thereof. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Barns (N. Y.) for removing obstructions to navigation in the East river and Hell Gate, in the port of New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also to provide a Government building in Brooklyn, New York. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Williams (Ind.) to exempt from taxation manufactured goods where the product shall not exceed $5000 per annum, except certain articles. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Cook (Ill.) in reference to naturalized citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It declares that citizens of foreign birth who have been naturalized under the Constitution, and laws, are hereby absolved for all foreign allegiance; and that the Government of the United States shall afford them the protection that is accorded to native-born citizens.

By Mr. Bromwell (Ill.) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use four millions in greenbacks monthly in redeeming bonds and destroying them. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Washburne (Ill.) to provide for the record of deeds at the Clerk's office of the United States District Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also to prevent the payment of certain claims. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill prevents the payment of claims for seizure or imprisonment, or for damages or demurrage or detention of appliances of transportation, or for transportation service, tolls, ferriage, etc., beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster-General, or for the use and occupation of lands in the insurrectionary States for fortifications, etc.

By Mr. Newcomb (Mo.), to abolish the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, authorized by act of March 3, 1863. Referred to Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. Lynch (Me.), to provide for the resumption of specie payment. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill provides that from the 1st of March, 1868, United States notes when received at the Treasury be destroyed, and new notes issued, payable in coin in one year from date on demand, at the Treasury. That such notes shall be before their maturity legal-tender for all purposes; including the redemption of all bank notes, except for the payments for impost duty and for coin interest on Government bonds, and after maturity, shall be legal-tender for all purposes, except by the Government and that the Secretary of the Treasury may, after specie payment has been commenced, issue notes payable in coin in less than one year, but not less than three months, and may also purchase coin to enable him to redeem bonds not exceeding fifty millions.

Subsequently, Mr. Schenck (Ohio) gave notice that he would move to refer this bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Lynch (Me.) to provide against undue expansions and contraction of the currency. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue three hundred millions of coupon bonds, payable in lawful money on demand, at five per cent. interest in coin. The bonds to be issued to any person paying the par value thereof in lawful money.

By Mr. Wilson (Ohio) to authorize the State authorities to tax non-interest bearing United States notes. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Paine (Wis.) to amend the Bankruptcy law of March 2, 1867. Referred to Committee on Patents.

By Mr. Washburne (Wis.) to amend the Pacific Railroad act. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee. It provides for the establishment of a commission consisting of the Secretary of War Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General to fix annually on the first of July a tax of charges for transporting freight and passengers on that road.

Movements of General Harney.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—General Harney left here yesterday for Washington, where he will meet the Indian Commissioners.

Obituary.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 9.—The Hon. Asa Freeman, Register of Probate for Strafford county, and formerly State Senator, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Henry McMenamin, residing at No. 1020 South Eleventh street, accused Henry Valentine of robbing him of $20 on Sunday morning, in a saloon at Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Mr. Warnock, sworn, said that McMenamin and another man brought a man down and stated he had robbed them, and that the bartender at Sixth and Chesnut streets saw the prisoner take the money from McMenamin. The prisoner was held to answer at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Hugh Laughlin was charged with cruelty to animals in beating a horse that had fallen at Tenth and Chesnut streets. He was held till the owner of the horse has a hearing.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$5000 Phil & E 6s..........	90½	50 sh Leh V R.....b15.	51⅜
$14,000 City 6s, Gas..c&p s5wn..	98½	100 do..............	30½
100 sh Read R......b30..	47⅞	100 do.........b30.	30½
200 do...b30af10..	47⅝	100 do..............	30½
100 do...b30af15..	47⅞	100 do..........s60.	30½
		500 sh Shamok. Cl. b60.	2⅝
SECOND BOARD.			
$500 Pa 6s, W L..rg....	103	$2000 Susq Bds...b5wn.	59½
$500 City 6s, N...c&p..	98½	4 sh Penna R..........	49½
$400 do..N..c&p..	99	2 sh Leh V R..........	51
$9000 do..O...c&p..	96¼	114 sh Clinton Coal.....	⅜
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89.....	93	200 sh Leh N stk....ls.	30⅝
$1000 do..............	93		

Grand Wedding in Richmond.

A social event which attracted more attention in the State of Virginia than anything of the kind that has occurred there for many years—the marriage of young General Lee to Miss Bolling—occurred on Thursday last, in Richmond. General Robert E. Lee was present, of course, and so were his sons. Jefferson Davis, General Mahone, and other distinguished Southerners were among the guests, as were also some well-known citizens of Washington. On the whole, it was the grandest and most aristocratic social event that has been celebrated in Richmond since the breaking out of the war.

The New York *Times*, in its announcement of the engagement and wedding, gave these particulars of the parties:—"General W. H. F. Lee, formerly called Rooney, will lead to the hymeneal altar in Petersburg, Miss Tabby Bolling, the belle of the city. Her father, Hon George Bolling, is the wealthiest man in the city, and, together with his brother, owns nearly the entire city. He is a distinguished lawyer, and is actually one of the F. F. V's."

ANGELICA KAUFFMANN.—No better theme for a homily on the vanity of fame could well be found than the life of Angelica Kauffmann. In the latter half of the last century her name was familiar to the whole of the fashionable world; her sayings were quoted, her dress was copied, her pictures were admired, and, still better, bought for large sums, and her talents and beauty were extolled to the skies. In the present day what ideas do the name of Angelica Kauffmann convey? It is dimly connected in the minds of a few with a large, faded, dismal allegorical picture in a corner of the National Gallery, while to others it is a blank. Yet the painter of that picture was the idol of the fashionable world, the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds—the then President of the Royal Academy—and herself the first lady painter dignified with the rank of Royal Academician.

"THE VOYAGE OF LIFE."

First Sermon of a Series Preached in the Green Street M. E. Church, Sunday Evening, Dec. 8, by Rev. John Walker Jackson. Text—Acts, 27th Chapter, 1-15 Verses.

Specially Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

The 27th chapter of Acts relates the history of the journey by sea of Paul from Cesarea, on his way to Rome, to whose Emperor he had appealed to escape the machinations of the Jews, who sought his life. The passage I have read in your hearing pictures the first of the four sections into which I have divided this narrative. You may possibly inquire whether a subject like this is of sufficient importance in itself to challenge the meditations of a Christian congregation; or whether it will not require an ingenious artificial interpretation to secure to a mere detail of events, however interesting as a narrative, yet destitute of spiritual signification, that appearance of evangelical teaching without which an hour of pulpit intercourse between the pastor and people were wasted, failing in the end of preaching. Praying is the end of preaching; for as Herbert has said, "Attend sermons, but prayers most."

This journey presents to us a very important period in the life of the Apostle, one in which occurs the most glorious triumph of his faith in the Son of God. We cannot but admire a man who, late in life, sets out upon a dangerous voyage solely to justify his faith before the ruler of the world. We read with profound emotion of the devastating storm; of the dark night of the anguish and pain; of the prayers; of the trust in Heaven; of the shipwreck, and of the final rescue; and, what is more important, we behold throughout the Christian. We perceive even in the manacled prisoner the spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind—the peaceful assurance in the face of death proclaiming the child of God.

As upon journeys immense varieties of life appear, so the various vicissitudes of their events are fitted to permit the very secrets of man's heart to be revealed, and to test the true nature of his being. Therefore, the history of journeys are, in the main, the most interesting portions of the Bible.

Behold the narrative of the forty years' journey of the Israelites through the wilderness. How full it is of peril! how rich in the miracles of Divine compassion; how it manifests to us the assurance and the despondency of the heart of man! When has the Lord done such great things to any man as to St. Paul, on his journey from Jerusalem to Damascus? and even the short way of the disciples from Jerusalem to Emmaus, how important it was to them for their entire life! Yes, the entire history of the Saviour, what is it otherwise than the history of a journey? and that it had to be; since only in that way, by the vicissitudes of men and circumstances, could occasion be given to bring to light the entire wealth of his Almighty love. By a profound necessity of His nature, man is a traveller, and that innate desire is but another form of that feeling of strangeness here, of dissatisfaction with the best that earth can give, that vainly seeks on earth the home of the soul. The apostle could not better describe the entire life of man than in the words, "For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come."

If human life is, in the contemplation of Holy Scripture, a great journey through the wilderness to the land of promise, out of time to eternity, may we not inversely call a journey a life compressed thus into a picture; since the events which in the ordinary every-day life lie so far apart from each other here in varied changes so quickly follow, crowd themselves together; they come, they go—the ties of friendship are made but to be unloosened. Ever new pictures appear but to vanish, and joy and sorrow nowhere lie so near together as upon a journey, where the safe continuance of life may be so easily interrupted by unexpected events, in hazardous ways.

These all find place in Paul's journey. It is properly a miniature picture of life, reflecting the feelings and duties of its most widely separated persons, conditions, and periods. By the manifoldness of its events, its terrible dangers, and its varied characters, we trust to create a picture whose bright lights and deep shadows shall reveal to us human life in its hopes and fears, strifes and struggles, its victories and defeats, as lessons for the conduct of your life and mine.

We shall present our thoughts on the four sections of this narrative under four propositions, thus stated:—

I. The Departure, or setting sail.
II. The Conflict between Faith and Unbelief,
III. The Struggle with Adversity.
IV. The Haven of Rest.

To-night we begin with "The Departure;" and here three points present themselve for our contemplation:—

1. The Vicissitudes of Life.
2. Its Friendships.
3. The First Cloud in the Heavens.

With Thy presence, O Lord, permit us to make the pilgrimage of life. Be Thou our Refuge and our Rock. Give us humility and meekness on sunshiny days; permit us in dark hours to find our consolation in Thee. Break a way for us through the waste howling wilderness to urge our way to the blessed land of promise.

Paul, formerly the zealous Pharisee, the bloodthirsty persecutor of Christians, has, by his joyful and death-defying testimony for Christ the crucified one, produced in Asia and in Europe such extraordinary results as to arouse against himself the bitterest hatred of the Jews. After his fifth arrival in Jerusalem, since he left it on his persecuting errand to Damascus, on being recognized in the temple by some Asiatic Jews, they stirred up the people against him, representing him as an enemy of the law, as one who polluted the temple, until in their rage he was seized, dragged violently from the temple, beaten, and only rescued from a shameful death by the intervention of the Romish chief captain, who took him prisoner. From Jerusalem, after the appearance of the Apostle before the great Council, because of the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate him, he was sent under the protection of a small military escort to Cesarea, where he had been held in custody for two years by two Romish Governors, Felix and Festus. As their hopes faded that Paul would purchase his freedom with money, and Festus being willing to surrender him to his Jewish persecutors, Paul, in the exercise of his right as a Roman citizen, appealed to Cæsar.

Now that he must personally stand before Cæsar, Paul, with many other prisoners, is brought on board a ship of Adramyttium, homeward bound, but previously to the conclusion of the voyage intending to touch at several points along the coast of Asia Minor, from some one of whose seaports it was intended that this vessel should be exchanged for another sailing to Italy. On board this ship, whose entire population numbered 276 souls, Paul and the other prisoners, in the care and under the command of Julius, a Roman centurion, commenced the journey.

It is a serious journey. The greatest number of the dwellers in the ship are criminals, their consciences laden with black crimes. They go to Rome. In that proud city, from the mouth of the highest of earthly rulers, they shall hear pronounced the judgment which shall seal their destiny for time. And how soon, how unexpectedly, may they be called to stand before the Eternal Judge! How deceitful the ground upon which they tread! how frail the vessel in which they sail upon the wide, dark abyss of the sea! It is late in the year, rendering the voyage extremely dangerous from the violence of the storms that at such periods are apt suddenly to break forth with unfettered wrath. Their vessel may prove unseaworthy, and sink as a leaden coffin with them enclosed, burying them in the depths of the sea.

But are these the thoughts of the ship's people? If they remember the crimes which press upon them, does any one ask his conscience, How do I stand before the Almighty Judge? Ah! it does not appear as if the thought produced any anxiety, or as if the approaching danger caused apprehension. The judgment is yet distant. The storm still sleeps, the heavens are cloudless, the burning sun's rays illuminate the quiet waves, the beautiful landscape by which they sailed.

In the meanwhile, Luke, the historian, enumerates the places, stations, and isles by which they voyage, as if he would intimate that the vicissitudes of the external scene had taken entire possession of the heart. And, truly, what they saw was well qualified to fasten the astonished gaze, as by enchantment. It is a paradise—a very garden of God that stretches out before them. They sail along the coast, at first towards Phœnicia; there is Lebanon, with her cedar forest of a thousand years; there Hermon, whose summit is crowned with eternal snow, rises regally to the clouds; there Cyprus, with her green vine-clad mountains above the deep blue heavens; before them the blooming landscape; around the quiet, wide, beautiful surface of the sea, out of which appear constantly to the view new islands. There is so much to see, so much to wonder at, that there is scarce room for earnest reflection. The future is pushed out of view. The criminals have forgotten the crimes which they have committed, the chains which bind their limbs, the perils which await them. The soldiers have forgotten their serious office; the eye delights itself in the manifoldness of the surrounding spectacle; lands, cities, isles pass by like a panorama to the astonished mariner, and the entire burdensome consequences of a serious future have vanished in the serene enjoyment of a bright, rich present, undisturbed by any care. Is this so much to be wondered at? When is it otherwise with the majority of men? Do not thousands and hundreds of thousands who have experienced storms, who have been treacherously betrayed, who have more than once seen the abyss open beneath their feet, almost always shake off the painful impressions which they have experienced, and sacrifice to present enjoyments serious reflections and future aims?

Is it then to be wondered at if it happen thus at the beginning of the journey?

By the beginning, I mean the going out into life—the time when the father opens the protecting door and ushers the young wanderer out upon the wide, insecure theatre of worldly life; that period when the youth becomes "lord of himself, that heritage of woe." How parental love trembles at this dangerous transition period! for they know how easily the seductive worldly life hurries the young mind onward upon its current; how soon the varied pictures blind the eyes and take captive the senses, so that the earnest purpose vanishes, the fundamental idea of life's deep significance that they had striven to implant in the mind is lost to the young wanderer.

For truly there are moments in the life of a child when the true signification of life is recognized, when "the world to come" exerts its rightful dominion over the young heart. In the earliest years of childhood, in Christian homes, how oft a rich life of faith blossoms! The pious eyes of the child see Heaven open, and taught to recognize the voice that calls from above, the infant Samuel answers with sincere purposes of obedience, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth."

Then the unwelcome thought of sin melts the childish heart to tears. Each day of the child-life passes with the consciousness of the presence of the great Judge, or rather of the Heavenly Father. With God the child communes; to Him imparts all its little joys; to Him discloses the sorrow of its young heart. It is Eden! but its hour of severe temptation must come, and, oh! how oft the accompanying knowledge of good and evil, by intelligent, conscious sin, banishes the child-wanderer forth from its past innocence!

In the instruction of the Sabbath School, again, God's voice is echoing; the call of the Saviour is heard; many heart-doors are opened; many seeds of the Divine Word, sown in childhood at the mother's knee, upon the ground of the young heart, begin to develop themselves. The blossoms unfold. Eternal fidelity is sworn to the Lord. The heart burns with love. It is a higher grade; a more conscious life than that of ten years earlier; for it can love much, feeling that it has been much forgiven. We think now that the soul is won forever to the Lord; but let us rejoice with trembling: there comes another period of development and of trial, and our joy may be premature—the hour of manhood, when the immediate personal restraining influence of home and parental guardianship and love is withdrawn, and the young man is a law unto himself. Honor and shame, blessing and cursing, heaven and hell, then loom in sight. The young life, so dear to us, goes forth from the land-locked harbor of our love, to be tossed on a stormy ocean, with dread perils all around and wrecks not a few scattered on the shore. The world now presents itself to the young voyager for his independent decision. Shall he conform himself to it, or be transformed by the renewing of his mind, and prove what is the acceptable and perfect will of God.

My dear hearers, I think not now of the light-minded, thoughtless, degenerate young men and women *who are not here*, and are scarce ever here, but of you, of those brought up in Christian homes, who from childhood have known the Scriptures, who have inherited, like Timothy, an unfeigned faith which dwelt in a pious ancestry, and who, in the hour of conversion, have found again their childhood's faith; and must it now be lost when the world exerts its influence? Not that. But he recedes, draws back. Must serious thoughts give way through worldly excitements, and the earnest preparation for life's higher duties be forgotten? *It is the crisis.* Moses has come to years and must *choose* whether he will suffer affliction with the people of God, whether he will esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt. The variety in life amuses. A thousand things blind the eyes of the understanding by their dazzling brilliancy, whose passing enjoyment gives pleasure for the moment. Ah! the world to the young man seems so abundant, life so sweet, the heart so susceptible to its joys. The entire earthly life looks to the dazzled eye a long, bright spring day, whose sun goes not down, and if at any time a sorrow seizes the young traveller, it is soon forgotten, and the thoughtless mind again resigns itself to mirth. It is certainly a foolish joy, the joy in earthly things; in the gaily colored pictures which life in rich changes presents to view. But the young traveller shall learn to know the world. A time shall come when he shall discern his false judgments of it, when he shall be painfully conscious of the world's poverty; and when, if he shall stand the test, he shall be lifted to a newer, wider, more elevated grade of the newly won life of faith. It is the hour of opening manhood and womanhood that brings to the crucible and tries even as by fire whether the faith of our Sabbath School converts be the victory that overcometh the world. The eye of Eternal Love watches over the young wanderer. The prayers of a father and mother follow and watch around him as guardian angels, for it is to the fond parents an hour of sore anxiety. Next to the hour of birth, this is the hour of greatest pain to the mother—this second birth into a wider world. There is not one of us that has not had such angels standing at our side. They came in the earnest Christian, who met us as a friend; who reached to us the hand; whose earnest word, whose quiet example, whose faithful leading and teaching we have to thank that our barque of life has not been stranded on the sunken rocks of temptation, or that the endangered faith has not suffered shipwreck.

II. Life's Friendships.

Among the two hundred and seventy souls on board the ship, there are two who demand our special attention. They are very different from each other, not merely in years, but more in principles, in the conduct of their lives, and yet we see how the bond of high and sincere fellowship begins to unite them, as the strong manifests his attractive power upon the weak and susceptible one. Besides the Apostle Paul, Luke, the historian, and one Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, who seems to have voluntarily offered himself as a companion of the suffering Apostle, the individual who appears most susceptible to higher influences, is the Roman centurion, Julius. The Apostle has won his heart. we see that in the few words where, when the vessel, the day after she sailed, touched at Sidon, the historian of the voyage says, "and Julius courteously entreated Paul and gave him liberty to go unto his friends to refresh himself." The intimate relations between the two will appear yet clearer during the course of the narrative; and we shall see that at the proper time Julius knew how gratefully to recompense the benefits he had experienced by contact with Paul, in putting forth his power to save his benefactor from a shameful death.

Verily these men are as different as possible from one another. The one a heathen, the other a Jew. The heathen an officer; the Jew a prisoner. The one belonging to the proudest and mightiest people on earth. The other to the most despised and miserable. Julius, if we judge according to his modest rank, yet young in years. Paul hastening towards the naturally not far distant termination of his life, in old age. We know not what Paul had said or done to elicit from the heathen the loving veneration, the hearty gratitude he manifested, as outside of their present mutual external relations we know nothing of any intercourse between them.

But Paul is a true Christian. Since his conversion, he has never ceased to be one; and he is one everywhere and at all times. Not only when preaching to his congregation; he is one to his servant. He is also a Christian on shipboard, among wild warriors, among rough criminals. And if a man is a Christian from the depths of his soul, from the bottom of his heart, that is manifest in all that he says, or does, or leaves undone: for Christianity permeates the entire life; it impresses upon its disciples a mien of majestic sublimity that never fails in its continuous working upon those by whom he may be surrounded.

Youth is particularly susceptible, then: more than at any other period of life is the influence of a commanding character felt. Neither words, nor instruction, nor books exert so much influence upon youth as the indirect, unconscious influence of the sentiments, disposition, and habits of life of a determined character with whom they are connected; and this influence is as mighty for evil as for good. How often the entire direction of a life depends upon the character of the older friends with whom a youth associates! How often parents, upon the entrance of their children into the world, tremble at the thought, With whom do they associate? Whom do they avoid? What counsels do they heed?

In the Apocryphal Books, it is represented that when the young Tobias, at the request of his father, started upon a journey, "the good angel of God" in the shape of a man, "accompanied him, ordered all things well that were done about him, so that he should return to his parents with joy." Who does not desire, if it were possible, a guardian angel to guide his child upon the journey of life? Are there not evil and good angels stationing themselves at the most critical periods of life, whose influence for the right or wrong exerted upon the heart, shall tell upon the whole future of their lives, upon the eternity of their being? What so important as that they shall shun the evil and cleave to the good, that they discern beneath the robes of light the Satan who thus transforms himself that he may lead astray; and recognize the angel whose loving guidance points to the strait and narrow way? Parents, you may do much to assist such recognition.

So long as your children are under the parental roof, you should solicitously watch over them that they contract no friendships that shall lead them astray; and if, notwithstanding your watchfulness, an evil misleading companion shall obtrude upon them, you shall have cultivated in them such devotion to you, have fastened them to you with such sincere loving confidence in you, that the expression of your slightest wish shall be to them a determining power, that they may not be able to keep back from you the poison which the seducer has sought to cast into their souls, that by your loving words they may be purified of the offensive contamination. Parents, you should associate with your growing, developing children as with friends, opening to them your heart of hearts as their nature unfolds, sharing their sports and pastimes, keeping your interest keen in all their pursuits and pleasures, taking as much of your own boyhood and girlhood as you can on with you through life, so that, because of your communion of spirit with them, you may by, judicious counsel, so sharpen their judgments of human nature that they may readily distinguish between the good and bad companions whom they will meet later in life.

Companions they must and will have. It is not good for man to be alone. The mind of man is not so constituted as that in itself and of itself and from itself it shall draw the strength necessary to its struggles. Man must have have friends born for his adversity. Happy is that youth who, in the hour of searching, of strife and of conflict, when the forces of evil are drawn up in battle array and the struggle may not be postponed, has a companion in whose breast a similar desire of conquest shall have been awakened, that in the mutual striving of sincere, earnest minds they may overcome together the most seductively beautiful temptations. Happy the youth who in such fellowship is taught the great lesson of life—"Know Thyself!"

In the harvest of treasured spoils, of a mature manhood, won in such soul conflicts, how joyfully grateful are such friendships, such soul companionships, recognized as the greatest blessings of the past life; that fellowship of kindred minds in which, bearing one another's burdens of spiritual strife and struggle, we passed securely the dangerous trials of youth.

My young friend, you need, you must have a friend; some one of like passions with yourself, but also with similar spiritual desires and purposes, that, bearing with one other, admonishing each other, carrying each other prayerfully upon the loving heart, each reading the heart of another as an open book, and in that open confidence of love finding help. Oh! beautiful friendship of loving, youthful souls, lightening each the other's sorrows, multiplying each the other's joys! Would God that while I speak thus strongly my sense of the worth of an earthly friendship, cemented by purity of purpose, that I might also speak the word of warning to guard you against contracting such friendships as pollute and destroy. By the strength of your emotions, by the excitements of sense, you are at your period in life subject to so many dangers, that you need the help of the good, and cannot with impunity associate intimately with the vile.

I speak to those who have listened to the voice of God saying, "Give me thy heart;" whose souls have been quickened into spiritual life by the breath of God breathing on them; in whose ears God's Word has been ringing like an echo from home, saying "Come unto me," who, obedient unto the divinely welcoming call, have set out to travel Zionward. Dangers threaten you; it were unwise, unmanly, to conceal from you that your journey thitherward will not be all sunshine, over smooth, unruffled seas, beneath smiling heavens, with only gentle, favoring, propelling winds.

"Are there no foes for me to face?
Must I not stem the flood?"

Clouds will darken the skies. The tempest winds shall blow. You must experience that from which the careless crew and companions of the ship could not save themselves.

Their journey, thus far has been safe and prosperous. From Cæsarea to Sidon the heavens have been blue above them, the sea quiet and tranquil beneath. But it continues not thus. *The first cloud appears.* The adverse winds prevent their further peaceful progress. "And when we had launched from thence we sailed under Cyprus because the winds were contrary." Much time is lost in tacking to and fro. They have crossed the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, have exchanged the vessel of Adra-myttium for a ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy. Slowly they sail on for many days, making but short distances. The days growing shorter, the nights lengthening, with danger, "as neither sun nor stars appeared," the only guides of the ancient mariner when out of sight of land. The sea becoming more and more turbulent as the winds gather violence and durability. It is yet time for them to return to the port from whence they sailed, to discontinue for a time the journey, to hasten back from the certain ruin threatening them from the clouded heavens, from the fierce winds, from the angry waves. Paul warns them:—"Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage not only of the lading and the ship, but also of our lives." But, as we read, "Nevertheless the centurion believed the master and the owner of the ship more than those things which were spoken by Paul." Ever thus. Even the words of a friend are unheeded, if they disturb the thoughtless enjoyment of the present by warning of coming danger. Ever thus for the morrows of our earthly transitory life, in their material and selfish interests, man will take heed, although He who brings day and night and seasons, who clothes the grass of the field, has said:—"Take no thought but for the morrow of *life* itself, for the future of our being," although He has said, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Man will not prepare. "When it is evening, ye say it will be fair weather; for the sky is red. And in the morning, it will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowering."

But it is not in the storms of life that I recognize, oh youth! your danger. It is in the unwise counsels of the evil companion. You go to meet the threatening future in varied companionships. Heed the Paul who warns, rather than the master and owners of the ship, who for selfish gains counsel in their own interests.

A man is known by the company he keeps. Look to your friends, oh Christian youth! But having chosen that better friend, that friend that sticketh closer than a brother, from the friends of Christ, from the Pauls who say follow me as I follow Christ, choose ye the other friend who will walk with you in loving sympathy life's pathway, with Him whose words shall make your hearts to burn within you.

One word to you who may have many so-called friends, but have not contracted His friendship. Beginning life without the Divine guidance, I do not decry the friendship of your friends. But they will fall off from you, perhaps by misunderstandings, perhaps by reason of foul wrongs that they perpetrate against you; if in no other way, by death you shall lose them. Without God in the world, at last you shall be without man. Woe! woe! to the friendless! Come, let me introduce you to my friend. So great, He is the King's son; so wise, He knows all things; so pure, that His enemies found no fault in Him; so good, that He died for His bitterest enemies. Come, young traveller, going out into life, a life full of temptations, toils, sorrows, that ofttimes come in crowds and clouds—come, oh come, to my friend. Hark, He says, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." He will make your sorrows flee. He will save you from fears, from foes, from sins, from yourself. Come, oh come, to *my* friend. What a friend he is! How strange, how passing strange, that all do not seek him! Come, oh come, to my friend! His name is Jesus, for He is the Saviour.

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New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

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T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas,
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap,
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14}

NATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.

Groceries and Provisions at Cost.

OFFICE: No. 233 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.

Cash Capital.......................$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16 1m

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
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HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER

STYLE HATS

AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,

NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Are commended to the especial attention of

GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,

BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH

For ease, grace, and fashion, they are. [11 22smwcot

THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL.............................$100,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 921 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1013 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 145 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 235 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1522 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
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UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour, is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 99

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CITY WARRANTS

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11}

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

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MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

"The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. MASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
411 No. 706 CHESNUT street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., LL.D. By His Sons, Francis Wayland and H. L. Wayland. 2 volumes. Sheldon & Co., 1867. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We doubt if there has been any man who has written on political science in America who can compare with Dr. Wayland in point of the influence he exerted. Our fellow townsman, Henry C. Carey, Esq., has done much, but being later in the field, and adopting a style rather fitted for the scholar than the beginner, he has not reached that wide circle into which Dr. Wayland entered. In almost all of the schools of the learned where moral or political science is taught, we find an abridgment of his works. He was a most industrious writer, freely discussing, at great length and generally with great clearness, the elementary principles of the science, and is well fitted by style and train of thought to supply a text book for the young. Being thus a household work, we do not doubt that the carefully prepared life published by his sons will meet with a most cordial reception.

The Doctor was born in New York in 1796, and died at Saratoga in 1865, being, therefore, in his seventieth year. From his youth he had devoted himself to his favorite study, and there are few enterprises for the advancement of religion or education undertaken during the fifty years of the Doctor's active life that we do not find him associated with. In 1823 he published the first of his discourses it was an essay on the "Moral Dignity of Man," and from that time until a month of his death it seems his pen was never idle. During forty years the Doctor published seventy-three works of various kinds, some of course being pamphlets. His "Political Science" and his "Moral Science" have gone through numberless editions, and have served a valuable purpose in directing the attention of the student to a subject which requires all the smoothing of the pathway which is possible. At the allotted age of man he was gathered to his fathers, universally lamented and respected. His "Memoirs" are copiously filled with diaries and correspondence, and much credit is due to his sons for the excellent literary style of the work.

THE LOVERS' DICTIONARY. A Poetical Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses, and Dilemmas, or a Dictionary of Compliments and a Guide to the Study of the Tender Science. New York: Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agents: J. B Lippincott & Co.

A big work, we suppose, has a right to a big title, and as the present volume extends over 789 pages, we must grant the compiler the privilege of the monstrously long description on his title page. In promising to furnish an "complete work" on the subject we think the author went a great way, but it seems as though he had fulfilled his pledge. If the "Tender Science" (?) can be learned by rote, or if lovers can get out of their dilemmas by reference to an index of ten thousand appropriate lines, then we commend the "Dictionary" to the afflicted. We do not pretend to know whether the formality of a few choice "compliments" will mollify a lady's anger or not, but as there are an enormous number of "soft sayings" collected, the rejected one can have his choice. To one class, however, the work will prove a blessing. We refer to young gentlemen who desire appropriate original poetry. By investing in the "Dictionary," they can secure an abundant supply, and the size of the book prevents a detection of the plagairism by searching the work. To them it will be invaluable. But to people, as a whole, we do not think that the "Dictionary" will prove a very acceptable work of reference. As a rule, after a certain age, lovers' quotations appear rather trite. It too frequently happens that romance departs:—

> "And marriage, or death, or division
> Make barren our lives."

So we would advise the publishers to keep the work stereotyped, for each generation will want a copy when it falls in love; but no custom will flow from the people after a certain age is past. The work has the appropriate device on the back of two doves and an olive branch, and is prefaced by two engravings evidently taken from "London Society."

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By John Brocklesby. A. M. E. H. Butler & Co., Phila.

The author is right in prefacing his work with the assurance that it is "unnecessary to indicate the right of Physical Geography to a permanent place among the studies of our schools, academies, and high institutions of learning." The unanimous testimony of those best qualified to judge, and the value of the science itself, demand for it a high place in the curriculum of every school. We hail with pleasure the work now before us. It is an admirable text-book, combining in a singular harmony the advantages of an essay and of an atlas. It is filled with illustrations which impress its principles on the mind of the student, and is in every respect worthy of the high standard accorded to all "Mitchell's Series." Messrs. Butler & Co. have handsomely published it in a form for daily use, and the author, by following the idea of the globe being an *organized body*, makes a clear and an interesting work. It will be generally adopted by our schools.

FOUR YEARS IN SPANISH AMERICA. By F. Hassaurek. Hurd & Houghton, New York. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 8 8 Chesnut street.

There is, indeed, but little known of Spanish America, and what little is known does not impress us favorably. Mr. Hassaurek had four years to see if he could discover any good, and after diligent search we do not think he tells us in his narrative that he succeeded. His warm personal friendship for a number of the citizens of South America prevents him denouncing *all* the people, but as a class he does not call on us to grant their education. His work is of deep interest, because of the novelty of the subject. We all talk of that portion of the world, but none of us have anything but a vague idea of veils for the women and cloaks for the men. Mr. Hassaurek brings us into direct contact with the people and their institutions, and teaches us that which we, but for him, would not know. The work is well worthy of a careful perusal.

THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST. By Emerson Bennett. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.

Mr. Bennett has secured a position second to no living author as a portrayer of Western life and character. For years his works have been familiar to the novel-reading public, and both the originality of their plots and the graphic style in which they are told entitle them to the high place universally awarded them. The latest of Mr. Bennett's stories is before us. It is entitled the "Phantom of the Forest," and depicts pioneer life in Kentucky when that territory well merited the name of the "dark and bloody ground." It fully sustains the author's high reputation. It combines all the wild adventures of the huntsman's life with just sufficient of the romance of the love-tale to make it possess the merits of each. It is handsomely published by John E. Potter & Co., who, we are glad to understand, are about to issue a uniform edition of all of Mr. Bennett's works. The "Phantom of the Forest" will have a deservedly large sale.

TOM MILLER; OR, AFTER MANY DAYS. By Mrs. Rockwell. J. C. Garrigues & Co., Philadelphia.

This is one of the best boys' works we have ever seen. It is a tale of the prairie, eminently calculated to interest our boys, and while drawing their attention to wild life and adventures, also teaches them the important lesson that there is no love like a mother's love. It is a thoroughly Christian story, and merits general reading.

—We have received from James S. Claxton three little works, bound uniformly, entitled "Oliver's Decision," "Margaret and Her Friends," and "Dick Frazer." They are all admirably told tales for the young, and full of life and interest. Without obtruding it, they convey a good moral, and will be both useful and acceptable.

—Mr. Claxton also publishes two other similar works, entitled "Arthur Morland" and "Mother's Shawl," which we heartily commend. As a publishing house of children's works, Mr. Claxton's holds one of the highest position, and we feel assured that whatever bears his imprint is worth reading.

—In a recent notice of that excellent little work of Professor Hart's, "Mistakes of Educated Men," we inadvertently stated that it was published by J. P. Skelly, while in fact it is one of the valuable publications of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 148 South Fourth street.

—The "Lady's Album" for 1868 is the title of a cheaply issued little work, with a number of advertisements at the end, which is published by Coolidge, of Boston. It contains some well-selected verses.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JOSEPH GLADING, in the said District, Bankrupt.

The said Bankrupt having, under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, filed his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof, alleging that no assets have come to the hands of his assignee, it is ordered that a Meeting of Creditors be held on the eleventh day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., before the Register, WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at his office, at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, to be continued by adjournment, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said Bankrupt will be finished; and any business of the second and third meetings of Creditors, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, may be transacted, and that if neither Assignee nor Creditor opposes, the Register certify to the Court whether the said Bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the said act, and if not, in what respects: which certificate, and the said examination, when closed, with all other papers relating to the case, will be filed by the Register in the Clerk's office.

It is further ordered that a hearing be had upon the said petition for discharge and certificate on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of December, 1867, before the said Court, at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1867.

G. R. FOX,
Clerk.

Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
11 25 m3t Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.

Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 768.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Streech's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 10t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of THOMAS MEGEAR, Trustee of estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 19 1867 at 12 o'clock M., at No. 14 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
12 6 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID JAYNE deceased.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of J. WHEATON SMITH, CHARLES H. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAXON, HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Executors and Trustees of the will of DAVID JAYNE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of their appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the estate, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
JAMES STARR,
11 29 fmw5t* Auditors.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1tf PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,368.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·18. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.........$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER........................$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.	

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 *MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE*,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,102,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank...$103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer... 298.52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 to 31

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [12 7 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [12 4 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

December 13, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 7 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Tuesday,

Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Executors' Sale.

22 shares Southwark National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
20 shares Commercial National Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
$5000 Convertible Bonds Chesapeake and Del. Canal.
$2000 1st Mortgage Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.
$600 Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds of 1883.
100 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation R.R., par $50.
42 shares Camden and Amboy R. R.
8 shares Philadelphia and Trenton R. R.
100 shares Lehigh Valley R. R.
100 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven R. R.
50 shares Phila., Germantown and Norristown R. R.

For Other Accounts.

42 shares Penn National Bank.
100 shares Consolidation National Bank.
50 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
100 shares Morris Canal (Common stock).
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
500 shares Cambria Iron Co.
$500 Coupon Bond Wyoming Coal and Iron Co.
490 shares Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Co.
1000 shares Black Heath Coal Co.
50 shares West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.
28 shares Schomacker Piano-forte Manufacturing Co.
1000 shares Ruby Gold and Silver Mining Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, Dec. 10.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Charles Penrose, deceased—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 519 Catharine street.

Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 318 Lombard street.

Same Estate—21 IRREDEEMABLE GROUND-RENTS—$8·40, $9·60, $16, $12, $20, $8·16, $17½, $15 60, $7·47, $24, $48, $24 $24, $54, $18, $26·67, $37 20, $21·60, $49·82, $66·50, $34·20. The above Ground-Rents are all well secured.

Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale—Estate of David Vickers, deceased—IRREDEEMABLE GROUND-RENT, $150 a year.

VERY VALUBLE BUSINESS STAND—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 47 S. Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets; 30½ feet front.

VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 264 S. Ninth street, above Spruce street.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Ann Haig, deceased—TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 928 N. Fourth street, above Poplar.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 122 Callowhill street.

Peremptory Sale—ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 217 Spruce street; has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the "Western Exchange Hotel," stables, etc., Market street, west of Thirty-ninth street; 125 feet front; 195 feet deep to Green street; 2 fronts.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1109 and 1125 Ellsworth street, between Washington and Federal streets.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 926 S. Fifteenth street, above Carpenter.

THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Montrose streets.

Administratrix's Sale—GROUND-RENT $28.50 a year.

Catalogues now ready.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

Letters Patent, granted by the United States to Alphonse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery for coating or covering a core with a thread of wool, or for surrounding a core of any material with a thread of any desired material described and illustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin, Esq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained. [12 6 3t

Sale absolute. $500 to be paid at time of sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 750 lots new and desirable seasonable goods. [12 9 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE AT NO. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, and to be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Superior Goods, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, Sheffield, comprising—Rich embossed and engraved tea and coffee services, urns, kettles, epergnes, entree dishes, hot water dishes, waiters, cake baskets, berry dishes, card receivers, ice pitchers, butter dishes, molasses pitchers, fish carvers, toast racks, fruit stands, claret pitchers, pickle stands, salts, wine castors, dinner dessert spoons and forks, soup and sauce ladles, etc.

CUTLERY.—Fine ivory handle table cutlery in cases and by the dozen, plain and plated blades.

The goods are now open for examination. 1t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. SCHULER & CO.,

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the wareroom of Messrs. SCHULER & CO., No. 233 S. FIFTH Street, will be sold, without reserve or limitation, to close the partnership, 8 first-class rosewood 7½, 7¼, and 7 octave piano-fortes of the newest style, and richly finished.

The above Pianos have the important improvement recently patented by Mr. Schuler, and will compare favorably with the best pianos made in the country.

SMALL CHURCH ORGAN.

At the same time will be sold, a small church organ with four stops.

The Pianos may be examined at the wareroom any time before the sale. [12 9 2t

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads. It is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
Philadelphia.

1712

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

MEXICO.

Romero Elected to Congress—Depredations of the Apaches—Inundations in Oaxaca—Juarez Inaugurates a Marble Factory.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The steamer Marr ella, from Vera Cruz Nov. 28, has arrived he e, bringing news from the capital of Mexico to the 26th. Congress held a second session on the 21st, when there were present one hundre and nine members. The next session was to take place on the 28th, when it was expected there would be one hundred and twenty mem ers in their seats. It was generally believed that the open sessions would not begin before Dec. 1. The salary of President Juarez is $ 0,000 per annum. Several of the State Legislatures had convened and begun business. In Guanajuato, Matias Romero had been elected to Congress. The excessive tolls heretofore levied throughout Mexico have been abolished.

Fernando Ortega had arrived at the capital from Vict ria de Tamaulipas. Paran had arrived at S an Luis Potosi. The corps of chasseurs and drag oons are being reorganized in the State of Guan ajuato. The Apache Indians, of Sonora, contin their depredations, and robberies aboun d throughout the Northern States. Govern ent, however, was taking measures to pur e and punish the savages. At Tuntepec, in t e State of Oaxaca, there had been destructiv s inundations, and the population had to re ve. Great misery was caused by the excessive r ins on that side of the Sierra. At the inauguration of a new steam marble factory in the city of Mexico, President Juarez started the first saw. During the ceremony he made a neat speech, in which he said that the first slabs cut should be used for the monuments to be erected in honor of the martyrs who fell for the cause of Mexican independence.

Trouble Feared in Tamaulipas—The Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway Concession—The Old English Company restored to Favor—Chances of Romero to Get into the Cabinet.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The English steamer Danube, Captain West, has arrived here from Vera Cruz, with news from that port to the 3d instant. She had been quarantined at Vera Cruz for two days. Her news from Tampico is up to November 27. There were serious fears entertained there that the rival claims of De la Garra, Travino, and Saldana for Governor of Tamaulipas would result in serious trouble.

A decree has been issued renewing the concession for the building of a railroad to Vera Cruz from the capital. It was granted to the old English company, who held their charter under the late empire. The new concession authorizes a subsidy of $560,000 per annum to the company for twenty-five years, to be secured by a lien of twenty per centum on the customs revenue of the republic, but it requires the road to be finished as far as Puebla by January 1, 1869, and to be completed to the capital by 1871. The company is allowed to export annually half a million of money, free of duty. But their dividends must not be less than twelve per cent. per annum, and the road is held liable for the cost of the material and labor used in its construction. The privileges of the concession are to last for the term of seventy-five years. But Government reserves to itself the right to grant equal privileges for a road from the capital to Vera Cruz via Jalapa to the company of Senor Zangronis.

In Congress, on November 28, a special committee reported against the admission of a member from Aguascalientes, who had held office under the Empire, as a member of the municipality of Aguascalientes. There were reports of a probable change in the Cabinet, and the belief is that Lerdo will go out and be replaced by Romero. Colonel Babcock and Minister Plumb had been entertained at a breakfast by President Juarez. Padre Fischer was still a prisoner. General Marquez was believed to be secreted in the capital. General Sturm and party had been the recipients of quite an ovation on the part of the Government. They were making active preparations to settle up their business in Mexico and return to New York. The steamers from Havana were prevented from holding communication with the shore at Vera Cruz and Sisal, owing to the cholera reports received from Cuba.

PORTO RICO.

The November Earthquakes—Destruction of Two More of the Windward Isles.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz, via St. Johns, Porto Rico, has arrived with news from the latter port to the 1st inst. By this mail we have the confirmation of the reported earthquakes on November 18 and 19. It appears that great anxiety reigned throughout the entire population until the 23d. The consternation created by the shocks was dreadful. All the edifices in St. Johns were more or less damaged, but no injury to person is so far announced. One of the shocks lasted twelve seconds, and was felt in other parts of the island. No shocks, however, had been felt since the 25th ult. Eye-witnesses who had arrived at St. Thomas by the schooner Andalusian report that the island of St. Martin had nearly disappeared, and that of St. Bartholomew had been almost destroyed by a volcano.

CUBA.

Arrival of Mexican Imperialists on Their Way to Europe—Specie from Mexico.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The following ex-imperialists have arrived here from Mexico by the British mail steamer Danube, from Vera Cruz:—Count Pachta, Colonel Pettner, Senores Ramirez and Arrellano. The Danube brought also a million and a half in specie for Europe.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Southern American Land Concessions Annulled—Another Indian War in Prospect.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30, via Havana, Dec. 8.—Late advices from British Honduras, dated at Belize, received here, state that the Duke of Buckingham, Foreign Secretary of England, has officially and peremptorily disapproved of the land tenure and other concessions granted to Southern American companies by the colonial Executive. The immigrants who had arrived in the colony from the Rebel States of the Union are greatly disheartened in consequence. Kamel, the native Indian leader, was preparing for a renewal of hostilities against the British.

THE WEST INDIES.

Results of the Convulsions of Nature—Heavy Loss of Life and Property—Cholera Appearance at Surinam.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30, via Havana, Dec. 8.—A British war ship has been ordered to proceed to Tortola and St. Thomas with provisions for the sufferers. Tortola sustained extremely heavy losses in life and property. Little Saba has been divided in two—completely metamorphosed. The sea in its upheav ings opened many passages into the land. St. C roix is partially inundated, and heavy rains f orce the waves still higher. An American st eamer was driven by the swell near to a shore i the market place.

ST. THOMAS.

A More Hopeful Report from Mr. Seward's Territorial Acquisition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—To the Editor of the *Herald*:— advices to hand this day from St. Thomas, dated By ack, 18th ult., I am happy to be able to contra o'cl what strange telegrams in your and oict the for the last few days. Admiral Palmer other pap adores Boggs and Bissel were at St. and Comm 18th ult., and it was the intention o Thomas on t to carry the Danish Commissioner Admiral Palme the islands of St. Thomas and St. for the transfer o ix on the following day (19th). Johns over to St. Cr arranging with the Governor for the purpose of cons quent on the transfer of (Birch) the proceedings uch rejoicing at the idea of the islands. There was n tates, but the merchant, annexation to the United merican tariffs. I ams did not take to the idea of A rant, dear sir, your most obedient ser N. MORRISON, Of St. Thomas and No. 43 South treet, New York

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CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 8m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

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INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20..................................TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..................................FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, SCARFS, TIES, MUFFLERS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

UMBRELLAS!

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A Full Assortment Now Ready.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

12 7 15trp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

FOR

LADIES' DRESSES AND SUITS,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning the Last Case Remaining on hand of

VOGEL'S LETTER C

FRENCH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW POPULAR SHADES OF COLORS, 12 9 2t

AT 87½ CENTS PER YARD—FORMER PRICE, $1 25.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 9, TO SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS

At Still Further Reductions in Prices.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN
ENGLISH HOSIERY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SKATING GAITERS,
SKATING JACKETS,
AND FANCY HOSIERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, imported expressly for same.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT REDUCED PRICES. [12 9 mw 8t

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SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5'50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—We have purchased a portion of BANKRUPT STOCK FOR CASH,

Which is arranged this day for sale.

This stock, with our late purchases at late AUCTION SALES,

Enables us to present to our customers and the public the most attractive stock ever offered.

As the season is advanced, we have marked the whole at UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

12 7 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents: are now selling at $1'25.

One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1'00.

One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1'00.

One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1'25; are now selling at $2.

One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1'65; worth $2'25.

FANCY SILKS at great reduction.

Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2 50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.

FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18¾c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair,
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

PENNELL & CO., NO. 1017 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S WEAR.

SATINETS.

62½ cts. 65 cts. 70 cts. 75 cts. 87½ cts, per yard.

CASSIMERE.

75 cts. 87 cts. $1'00. $1'50 per yard.

FLANNELS.

WHITE, RED, AND GREY FLANNELS.

25 cts. 28 cts. 31 cts. 35 cts. 37½ cts. 50 cts. 62½ cts. per yard.

MUSLINS.

WHITE AND BROWN SHIRTING AND SHEETING.

8 4, 10 cts. 4-4, 12½ cts. 4-4, 15 cts. 4-4, 16 cts. per yard. 4-4, 18 cts. 4-4, 20 cts. 4-4, 25 cts. per yard.

CALICOES.

ALL THE BEST MAKE OF CALICOES.

10 cts. 12½ cts. 14 cts. 15 cts. 16 cts. 17 cts. per yard.

TICKING.

12½ cts. 16 cts. 18 cts. 20 cts. 25 cts. 31 cts. 37½ cts. per yard.

BLANKETS.

	Per Pair.		Per Pair.
All-Wool Blankets......	$3'00	All-Wool Blankets......	$4'50
" "	3'25	" "	5'00
" "	4'00	" "	6'00

Up to the finest made

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

	Apiece.		Apiece.
Marseilles Quilts.........	$3'50	Marseilles Quilts.........	$5'00
" "	4'00	" "	6 00
" "	4 50		

Up to the finest Prize Medal Quilts.

ALSO,

HONEY COMB, LANCASTER TRICKS, OTTOMAN, AND ALHAMBRA QUILTS.

A large assortment of Table Linens, and Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Shirting, Pillow Case, and Sheeting Linens.

A GREAT VARIETY OF WINDOW SHADES.

Persons would do well by giving the above stock an examination, having all been purchased for cash at the recent decline in goods. 12 5 tham3t

---

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED'

A large lot of Silk Fans, very cheap.

Gilt Stick Silk Fans, for the opera.

Handsome Papier Mache Work Boxes and Writing Desks, very low, 25 per cent. less than importers' prices.

Watch Stands, Ink Stands, Cigar Cases, Glove Boxes, Wax Dolls, etc.

A large assortment of Hdfs., very cheap.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs.

Ladies' Lace Hdkfs.. 40c., 50c., 80c., $1, $1'25, $1'50, $2.

Ladies' Hem-stitch and Tucked Hdkfs., very cheap.

Gents' Hem-stiched and Colored Border Hdks.

A large lot of Porte-monnaies, very cheap, 13c. 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.

Velvet and Berlin Wire Purses, very cheap.

A large lot of Ladies' Companions, 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1.25, $1'50.

A new lot of Gents' Neck Ties, 31c.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy Shaker Flannels, 25c., 33c., 40c., and 50c.

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Towels, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

9 21smwtJ1] N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS.	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES,
PIANO COVERS,	WORKED COLLARS
BALMORALS,	HDKFS. [10 2swimsm

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18wamřrp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

DRESS GOODS

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

PLAID VALENCIAS, 16 and 20c.
DO DO. 25c.
FIGURED WINSEYS. 30c.
COLORED ALPACAS, 37½c.
PARAMETTOES, 37½c.
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS, 40c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH WINSEYS, 37½c.
ALL-WOOL PLAID, 37½c.
FRENCH MERINOES, 50 and 75c.
6-4 PLAID MERINOES, 75c.
6-4 UNION DO., 65c.
DOUBLE CORD REPS, 60 and 65c.
ALL-WOOL STRIPED POPLINS, 75c.
FIGURED FRENCH MERINOES, 75c.

ALL KINDS OF

DRESS GOODS

AT LOW PRICES,

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

12 7 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES,

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,

Will open this morning, from Auction,

Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c., 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1'65.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1'50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $2, and $3.
Velvet Rugs, Sheepskin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.

CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.

All-wool Blankets, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $3.
Comfortables, $2; Coverlets, $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40, and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.

Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4mwal0t

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DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

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1867. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. 1867.

CHOICE DRESS GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

$1 plain all-wool Poplins reduced to 75c.
$1'25 plain all-wool Poplins reduced to 87½c.
$1'50 plain all-wool Poplins reduced to $1.
$1'25 rich printed Poplins reduced to 65c.
87½c. mottled Poplins reduced to 50c.
75c. plaid Poplins reduced to 37½c.
50c. mixed Poplins reduced to 25c.
40c. Chene Poplins reduced to 20c.

16,000 YARDS PACIFIC, MANCHESTER, AND HAMILTON DELAINES AT 16c.

1½-YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOS REDUCED TO 62½c.; COST 85c.

Handsome Black Silks at low prices.
Handsome Colored Silks at low prices.

FINE BLANKETS,

Large sizes, at very low prices.

FINE SHAWLS.

A large assortment, at very low prices. [1t

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

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212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2'25 up.
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3'00 and $4'00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

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CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

1017 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

HENRY'S,

12 6 fmw8t NO. 16 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 28m§

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*